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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-92-012  
Friday  
17 January 1992

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-012

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17 January 1992

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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### CEPGL Leaders Meet in Zaire 4 Jan; Comment

EA0501173592 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale  
du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 5 Jan 92

[Excerpts] Will the security agreements signed 16 years ago within the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes [CEPGL] be respected? Whatever the answer, Mbandaka, the capital of Zaire's Equator Region, yesterday [4 January] welcomed the heads of state of the CEPGL. [passage omitted]

After the summit, which ended with a joint communique, the three heads of state answered questions from Zairian journalists at Mbandaka Airport. Zairian journalists sought the views of the CEPGL heads of state about the community's state of health.

[Begin recording] [Mobutu Sese Seko] The meeting of the three heads of state here in Mbandaka allowed us to identify the problem. If the contents of the communique could be implemented fully, I believe it would allow us to end all the misunderstandings and bring about a new spirit within the CEPGL, our common organization.

[Juvenal Habyarimana] Problems which exist within our community, and the meeting was very useful. [sentence as heard] This is what you will find in the communique which will be read for you. You will find there the spirit which translates into the concrete measures taken.

[Journalist] Is it also your view, President Buyoya?

[Pierre Buyoya] Yes. I think that the meeting was very useful for the community. Essentially, we talked about the affairs of the community. We talked about what should be done to strengthen security among the CEPGL countries. We also agreed to reactivate our community. In particular we decided to provide it with better means in order to function normally and continue the implementation of its programs.

[Journalist] The press communique issued at the end of your talks mentions some difficulties. Did you give each other assurances and guarantees so that suspicions are not repeated at the CEPGL level?

[Habyarimana] Difficulties cannot be ruled out. We are human beings. There always exist difficulties between neighbors, whether individuals or countries. What is important is the will to overcome them. It is that will which brought us together here in Mbandaka.

[Buyoya] We even took concrete steps to overcome the difficulties, in particular to overcome the suspicions which exist in matters of security. We hope that the measures which have been taken will normalize the situation as soon as possible. [end recording]

Yes, a useful meeting. This is the key word which has been repeated by the three heads of state. The three countries must overcome the suspicions which exist at the security level and reactivate the community.

In summary, recommendations have been forwarded. Decisions are very important. However, what remains is that they are translated into action.

### ECOWAS Head Lauds Senegal's Peace Efforts

AB1201112692 Dakar PANA in French 1200 GMT  
8 Jan 92

[Text] Dakar, 8 Jan (PANA)—"The peace process is under way in Liberia" and in this regard, the Liberian people and the interim president, Amos Sawyer, are hereby praising the efforts made by President Abdou Diouf, the current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS], Dr. Zanguai Levi said in Dakar yesterday.

According to Dr. Levi, the Liberian minister of state, who was speaking at the end of his audience with Senegalese Foreign Minister Mr. Djibo Ka, Liberia is very much satisfied that peace is coming back progressively to Liberia and would like to express its gratitude to President Abdou Diouf "for all the efforts made in this regard."

Mr. Levi disclosed that he delivered a message from Professor Amos Sawyer to President Diouf, who is also the current ECOWAS chairman.

The contents of the message include President Sawyer's gratitude message as well as a report on the latest developments in the situation prevailing in Liberia, Dr. Levi said.

Therefore, despite "some delay" in the implementation of the ECOWAS peace plan, "the peace process is under way in Liberia" where the electoral commission set up by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] of Mr. Charles Taylor and the government led by Interim President Amos Sawyer is now preparing the elections.

In conformity with the ECOWAS peace plan, "roads will be open on 10 January in Liberia and as of this date, troops will be redeployed in barracks and arms will be laid down," Dr. Levi added.

Dr. Levi arrived in Dakar on Monday [6 January] at the head of a delegation that includes Dr. Salomon Sawyer, deputy minister of foreign affairs and Dr. Abdoulaye Dukule, advisor on Francophone affairs.

No details were given on when the Liberian delegation would leave. After Dakar, the Liberian delegation will go to Banjul, Accra, Abuja, and Abidjan, it was said.

### SADCC Seminar Discusses Radio, TV Projects

MB0801141392 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] A seminar began in Maputo today to discuss the inclusion of a radio broadcasting and television project into the programs of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC]. The project covers five SADCC members, but the meeting is only being

attended by Mozambique, Angola, and Swaziland, as well as Swedish consultants. Zimbabwe is not attending the event because of financial constraints, while Malawi and Botswana did not acknowledge the invitation to attend the seminar.

A report drafted by the Swedish consultants says that the seminar will discuss possible areas of cooperation among the radio and television services of the five SADCC countries. Information, program exchanges, and a standard technological system feature among the areas earmarked for cooperation.

Special attention will be given to radio broadcasting within the framework of development in view of the importance of that sector in southern Africa. Governments and donors must pay attention to improved management, technical quality of programs, and program contents, as well as the increase in areas of transmission. All countries will be recommended to create a model program on radio broadcasting.

The seminar follows the Arusha meeting of 1991 at which Mozambique was chosen coordinator of SADCC information and cultural programs.

#### **Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania Discuss Cooperation**

*EA1101071892 Nairobi KNA in English 1442 GMT  
10 Jan 92*

[Text] Nairobi 10 Jan (KNA)—Ministers of foreign affairs and international cooperation from the three East

African countries of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania have agreed that each member state shall establish a national committee to study, analyse, and identify areas of cooperation in light of the past experience in cooperation within the region. The agreement was reached during a tripartite meeting between the three ministers in time for the tripartite committee of experts to be held in Kenya on 12 February.

It was also agreed that the tripartite committee of experts shall also draw up a common text containing the identified areas of cooperation to be presented to the three ministers of foreign affairs for their consideration. The three ministers shall meet on March 1992 [no date given] in Uganda to consider the draft proposals by the experts and make recommendations to the three heads of state.

The three ministers also expressed their wish to establish a small secretariat to act as a focal point and stimulant for cooperation activity in the three countries.

The three ministers also instructed the committee of experts to prepare a draft for the establishment of a permanent tripartite ministerial joint commission for cooperation which will provide the legal framework for the reactivated East African cooperation.

The tripartite meeting was held in compliance with the mandate given by the three heads of state of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania in November last year to work out details of a programme to reactivate and deepen cooperation among the three countries in the political, economic, social, and security fields.

## Cameroon

### Minister Briefs Press on Elections, Other Issues

AB1601114492 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network  
in English 1800 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] The minister of territorial administration has just met the press this evening. Epsom Ngoum has just come in from that press conference and has this report:

[Ngoum] The minister of territorial administration, Andre Tsoungui, has disclosed that there will be foreign observers and [words indistinct] at the upcoming election. He was speaking this evening at a meeting with the press in his conference hall.

The minister explained that the new electoral law seeks to ensure both a stable government and wide representation, particularly for small parties in parliament. On alternate members of parliament, he said they can replace a substantive member only if he takes up a lucrative job elsewhere but not when he dies. That means that if a substantive member dies, by-elections will be organized within 12 months. He said this is in respect of African tradition which does not permit people to take advantage of death.

On the number of parliamentarians which has not changed despite the rising population figures, the minister said it is because they expect a new constitution which will change a lot of things, including even constituencies. He added that the number, 180, has also been maintained for economic reasons. On registration of voters, he said the closing date will be shifted from January 31 to February 15.

In response to a question on why independent candidates are not allowed, he said the measure is calculated to protect young parties and prevent disorder in parliament. In relation to his announcement calling on parties to choose their colors for the elections, he said only four colors were available—white, green, yellow, and pink. Khaki is excluded because envelopes are khaki. Blue is also excluded because the ballot papers carry blue.

On the possibility of adopting the new constitution before elections, Mr. Tsoungui said it was not possible because consultations will take the committee members even out of the country.

Concerning the UNDP [National Union for Democracy and Progress] squabble, he said the government does not want to get involved and be accused of seeking to divide parties.

## Congo

### Further on 15 Jan Military Action; Aftermath

#### Brazzaville Reportedly 'Calm'

AB1601145992 Paris AFP in French 1142 GMT  
16 Jan 92

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 16 Jan (AFP)—The situation was calm this morning in Brazzaville, where the Congolese soldiers who accused the government yesterday at midday remained in their barracks listening to appeals from political leaders.

The government did not give in to the demands of officials to dismiss the secretary of state for defense, Colonel Michel Gangou, and to cancel several dismissals.

Yesterday evening, Monsignor Ernest Kombo, chairman of the Higher Council of the Republic (CSR), appealed for dialogue. The CSR, supreme body of the institutions charged with running the transitional period before elections, was expected to meet this morning.

All shops reopened this morning after the tension that followed the appeal that was issued on the radio by soldiers yesterday afternoon. They assumed positions around the buildings of the High Command in the town's center and around the premises of the national radio. They left these places late in the afternoon without any incidents and traffic resumed normally. [passage omitted]

#### 'Forces of Change' 'Condemn' Acts

AB1601170092 Brazzaville Radio Nationale  
Congolaise Network in French 1330 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] The present situation within the Congolese Armed Forces [FAC] resulting from the recent command appointments was at the center of political and administrative discussions held today, starting with the meeting this morning of the High Council of the Republic [HCR] at Congress Hall. Nothing has been decided yet, but according to our special correspondent at Congress Hall, Justin Simplicie Gorgo, the situation will soon be normalized as the HCR members intend to meet with the government behind closed doors.

Regarding political parties, the Forces of Change also met this morning at [placename indistinct], their headquarters. In a declaration issued just a few hours ago, the Forces of Change support the government action and condemn the demands of the FAC as well as what they describe as HCR interference in government activities. Listen:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] Congolese people: A very serious military and political situation has been taking place in our country since 15 January. This situation is marked by acts of rebellion carried out by some elements of the FAC. These soldiers, contrary to all

legal regulations, broadcast a statement at the radio and television station, threatening political parties and associations. In a statement read by its spokesman, the government gave the true facts of the situation and justified the measures being challenged by this faction of soldiers. A statement from the bureau of the HCR tried to establish the legitimacy of the rebellion by this faction of soldiers, which summoned the government to a meeting at the FAC general headquarters.

The Forces of Change and Progress, having seen the anticonstitutional and illegal demonstrations, the erection of roadblocks by small groups of mutineers, the military occupation of the Congolese radio and television houses, the holding of political meetings at the FAC general headquarters, and political demands detrimental to military discipline and administrative ethics; considering that the Constitution has defined clearly the field of operation of every transitional institution, considering that as a state department, the FAC is under the authority of the prime minister's office, considering that the prime minister of the Republic, who was elected by the sovereign national conference, is the supreme commander of the FAC and the minister of defense, considering that the laws of the Republic guarantee that the FAC must obey the authority under which it is placed, and considering the loyal and positive attitude of the majority of the FAC, loyal to its oath to disengage itself from politics and to guarantee peace and stability of democratic institutions; the Forces of Change and Progress energetically and unreservedly condemn the actions of a group of soldiers who favor coup logic, which is refuted by the Congolese people and the sovereign national conference; denounce the interference of the bureau of the HCR in the responsibilities of the government; and warmly congratulate the great majority of officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers who have not supported the putsch logic. The Forces of Change and Progress recall the clause in the Constitution—namely the right of the Congolese people to resort to civil disobedience in the case of an armed takeover of power—encourage the government to continue to show firmness in conformity with the laws and rules of the Republic, and urges the sovereign Congolese people to be ready to defend the achievements of the sovereign national conference. [end recording]

#### HCR Calls for Clarification

AB1601214392 Paris AFP in French 1822 GMT  
16 Jan 92

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 16 Jan (AFP)—The High Council of the Republic (HCR, the legislative body for the transition period in Congo) has decided to call on the government to throw light on the problem of agitation within the Armed Forces, it was learned today from authoritative sources in Brazzaville.

This decision was made during an extraordinary HCR meeting, presided over by its chairman, Monsignor Ernest Kombo. The HCR would like to see a meeting

between the main protagonists, to include the Army chief of staff, General Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko. But Mr. Michel Gangou, the secretary of state for defense, rejected by some Army officers, ruled out any discussion with them. "I would rather be relieved of my duties and I do not want to discuss anything with inferiors," he stated in front of Prime Minister Andre Milongo at the HCR meeting, according to informed sources.

It was decided to hold this meeting behind closed doors because "the dirty linen should be washed at home," Mr. Jean-Pierre Engouale, government adviser, told AFP. A communique was to be published tonight after the meeting. [passage omitted]

#### Correction to General Staff Statement

AB1701084092

The following correction pertains to the item sub-headlined "General Staff Statement; Parliamentary Probe," published in the 16 January DAILY REPORT, page 3:

Column one, first paragraph, first sentence, make read: ...Following the serious situation created in all the units based in Brazzaville garrison as a result of the changes made by the minister of defense and his secretary of state in violation of the prevailing rules of procedure in the Congolese Armed Forces, Army units in Brazzaville presented a statement to the chief of General Staff today concerning the demands broadcast previously.... (rephrasing for clarity).

#### Rwanda

#### Army Says 40 Rebels Killed in 15 Jan Fighting

EA1601210092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale  
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT  
16 Jan 92

[Excerpt] According to the Rwandan Army General Staff, the rebel cockroaches [inyenzi-inkotanyi] last night attacked Armed Forces positions at (Shonga) and Bushara in Muvumba Commune and at Kaniga in Kiyombe Commune.

The provisional enemy death toll is at more than 30 dead in Muvumba, where many weapons were left behind; while in Kaniga, the enemy left about 10 dead. Both attacks were repulsed successfully. Our Armed Forces deplore the loss of three dead and five wounded.

Further information from the General Staff says the rebels shelled Armed Forces positions in Butaro and in the Volcano region from Uganda throughout the night. [passage omitted]



### Opposition Holds Demonstration; Expels PSD

EA1601221592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale  
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT  
16 Jan 92

[Excerpt] The failure of yesterday's demonstration in Kigali has cast a chill within the opposition. There are, in effect, conflicting statements. It was the opposition parties' Consultation Committee that had decided that if the authorities failed to give authorization, the demonstration would be called off, says Felicien Gatawazi, the Social Democratic Party (PSD) national executive secretary. The PSD does not speak for the Consultation Committee, one of the Democratic Republican Movement (MDR) leaders, Francois [name indistinct], replies.

Whatever the case, the government condemns the reprehensible acts which occurred during yesterday's demonstration. [passage omitted]

[At 1800 GMT on January 16, the radio reports that "the MDR, Liberal Party (PL), and Rwandan Socialist Party (PSR) of the Consultation Committee held a news conference today at the Amahoro Hotel at Remera, outside of Kigali."

[During the news conference, "Mr. Twagiramungu of the MDR, on behalf of the Consultation Committee, informed the public that it has been decided to expel the PSD from the Committee. He pointed out that the decision was made in accordance with Article Three of the convention that governed the launching of the Consultation Committee. The PSD is accused of having betrayed the spirit and values of the group by dissociating itself from the demonstration organized yesterday in Kigali by the MDR, PL, and PSR."]

### Information Minister Condemns Demonstration

EA1701100092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale  
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT  
15 Jan 92

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met today. Dr. Fidele Nkundabagenzi, the minister of information, who is also government spokesman, will now release the important points that were examined by the Council under the chairmanship of His Excellency Dr. Sylvestre Nsanzimana, the prime minister.

[Begin Nkundabagenzi recording] [Passage omitted] The Council of Ministers heard reports by the minister of interior and communal development, the minister of national defense and the minister of justice concerning the maintenance of peace and public security, under the current circumstances in which some political parties are organizing demonstrations.

Regarding the demonstrations, the government would like to point out that the one that took place in Kigali today was not previously authorized. The Council of Ministers points out that in the course of the unauthorized demonstration, demonstrators indulged in a

[words indistinct] of facts, attacked and manhandled children in a school, caused material damage to school premises, punctured the tires of government vehicles, hurled stones at security agents and passers-by.

The Council of Ministers strongly condemns such acts and asks the minister of justice to take appropriate measures.

The Council of Ministers congratulated Kigali residents highly for their exemplary, peaceful, and serene behavior. They, for example helped the security forces to dismantle the barricades erected in the town's streets by the demonstrators. The Council paid tribute to the Gendarmerie's spirit of duty and unwavering commitment. Thank you. [end recording]

Well, some details about the demonstration. The street demonstration which was scheduled for this Wednesday by the parties assembled within the consultation committee, minus the Social Democratic Party, did actually take place although the organizers had not obtained prior permission from the authorities since they had applied too late, that is on 13 January. Due to the failure to (?mobilize) crowds of people, the demonstration degenerated into regrettable hooliganism in some places and whoever saw these acts considered the demonstration as a failure. Despite some attempts to erect barricades on some roads, such as at Nyamirambo, Muhima, Gitega, Kiyovu and elsewhere, activities in Kigali went on normally. Markets were open, taxis circulated, workers were able to reach their places of work, schools were open. Just a few shops in the trading area were still closed at 1100.

The other observation is that the rare demonstrators did not display their parties' banners, as is usually the case on such occasions. There were also very few placards. In brief, today's demonstration, from which the PSD had disassociated itself, was in strange contrast with the mammoth demonstration organized in the streets of Kigali on 8 January.

Despite the heavy presence of security agents, some uncontrolled acts of hooliganism occurred. Bus tires were deflated, windows of private cars shattered by stones, and kiosks damaged, but only 10 people were arrested. The most violent of the small groups, which wore the colors of the Liberal Party, operated at Nyamirambo, where the tires of four buses were deflated. Also to be deplored were the terrorist acts at the Holy Family Primary School in Kigali.

Generally speaking, the demonstration was, therefore, a flop for the organizers and everything ended well from the security point of view.

## Zaire

**Ethnic Clashes in Shaba Said To Kill 8, Injur 50**

LD1601155792 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television  
Network in French 1230 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] According to a dispatch which AZAP has just this minute sent to us, it appears that bloody ethnic clashes are taking place at Fungurome, not far from Likasi, in Shaba region. There is already talk of eight dead and about 50 injured.

I will read the dispatch to you: We learned from official sources in Kinshasa on Wednesday evening that bloody clashes involving the local population and natives of the Kasai region have taken place in the locality of Fungurome, near Likasi in the Shaba region resulting in a provisional toll of eight dead and about 50 injured. It is believed that the clashes came after tension noted in the region following the fate suffered by the question of geopolitical representation at the national conference.

The Shaba delegates and a certain number of their comrades from other regions of Zaire, we recall, decided on Tuesday to suspend their participation in the national conference, considering themselves to be represented inadequately at this conference, at which, according to them, the Kasai representatives were taking the lion's share, an allegation which Monsignor. Monsengwo, chairman of the Provisional Bureau of the national conference, described as being out of touch with reality in a statement made on this subject at the opening of the plenary session on Tuesday.

Security forces reinforcements were dispatched to Fungurome on Wednesday, according to the source.

I have read you the AZAP dispatch in full.

**National Conference Resumes 14 January**

AB1601145092 Libreville Africa No 1 in French  
0730 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Text] The Zairian national conference resumed in Kinshasa yesterday afternoon as scheduled. The proceedings focused mainly on issues of geopolitical representation.

At the resumption of the proceedings, Monsignor Laurent Monsengo, chairman of the national conference provisional bureau, expressed the view that the geopolitical problem was running the risk of aggravating tribal feelings. The Archbishop of Kisangani proposed the setting up of a code of good conduct at the conference that would make it obligatory to abide by the conference's decisions.

Before the suspension of the proceedings on 6 January, certain delegates of the presidential majority expressed the view that representatives of Kasai Region, home region of Etienne Tshisekedi, leader of the opposition Sacred Union, was overrepresented at the conference. They therefore demanded fresh geopolitical distribution taking into account the 11 provinces of Zaire.

**Delegates Close to Mobutu Leave**

AB1701105292 Paris AFP in French 0913 GMT  
15 Jan 92

[Text] Kinshasa, 15 Jan (AFP)—Delegates close to the pro-President Mobutu movement at the National Conference, including those of the United Democratic Front, the former presidential majority party, have decided to suspend their participation in the National Conference, the Zairian press agency, AZAP [AGENCE ZAIRE-PRESSE], reported today.

According to AZAP, which gave no details on the number of delegates involved, the delegates met yesterday while the National Conference was still in plenary session. They have been asking the conference, since 6 January, to take into account the notion of "geopolitics," in order to establish fresh repartition of delegates of the country's 11 provinces. The partisans of this policy believe that delegates from opposition Sacred Union leader Mr. Tshisekedi's Kasa Province are overrepresented at the conference.

Their absence did not prevent the other delegates from obtaining a large quorum, AZAP concluded.

## Ethiopia

### Ethnic Clashes, Bandits 'Threaten' Refugee Aid

AB1701063092 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 14 Jan 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Aid workers in Ethiopia say ethnic clashes and attacks by bandits threaten to cut off food supplies to half a million refugees in the east of the country. Trucks have been hijacked, drivers have been shot and wounded, and roads have been closed by fighting. A representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said they were very worried, and a relief official has spoken of a desperate lack of security for their work. From Nairobi Colin Blane reports:

[Begin recording] Harerge Region on Ethiopia's eastern border is one of the most inaccessible areas in the whole of the Horn of Africa. Half a million Somali refugees are living there in camps. Supplying them with food and water was a logistical nightmare at the best of times. In the last few weeks, the problems for relief teams have multiplied, because of ethnic fighting and random banditry. Food convoys have been fired on. At least one truck was blown up by land mine and other vehicles have been hijacked. Aid workers have become increasingly concerned. One told me that they were living on a knife edge and did not know how much more they could tolerate. Some staff have already been withdrawn from the most dangerous places.

Government troops have been providing armed escorts to help keep supply routes open, but they can't contain the sheer number of incidents. At the relief compounds of Robe and Jijiga, local aid workers [word indistinct] attacked at Dire Dawa. There were ethnic clashes in Harerge, even under the repressive Mengistu regime, and the new government is trying to maintain order, but the continuing civil war in Somalia has added to regional instability. [end recording]

### EPRDF-OLF Fighting in East Reported

AB1701103392 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 16 Jan 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For the past couple of weeks, there have been reports of insecurity in eastern Ethiopia, around the town of Dire Dawa. It seems that fighters of the Oromo Liberation Front [OLF] in the area have been clashing with forces of the EPRDF [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front]—somewhat ironic as the OLF is one of the partners in the transitional administration. Little has been said officially about the trouble, but the indications are that there has been some heavy fighting. Our correspondent in Addis Ababa, Abraham Fisseha, has tried to reach the region. On the line, Barnaby Phillips asked him if he managed to get there:

[Begin recording] [Fisseha] I was not able, I just (?stopped) about 300 km from the capital towards the area, and I was advised by some people in the localities that the road was not paved and I didn't have to take the risk. According to information that I gathered in the area, they have told me that a heavy fighting is going on between the Oromo Liberation Front army and that of the EPRDF. [sentence as heard]

[Phillips] Fighting on what kind of scale? Did they give ideas of casualties?

[Fisseha] They were not able to tell me exactly the figure, but they have told me that there is a big toll of death from both sides, and EPRDF forces have told me that they have kicked the Oromo Liberation Front army out of the main roads to different sides of the roads, and they have inflicted heavy casualties. On the other side, the Oromo Liberation Front is claiming that they have taken some EPRDF forces as prisoners of war.

[Phillips] Both sides seem to be using rhetorics. What is the trick do you think?

[Fisseha] It is very difficult to say which is right and which is wrong, because we do not have a telephone communication to the areas, especially to areas like (Asavatafarli), (Tirma), Galamso, where the fighting is going on.

[Phillips] Is there any indication of civilians fleeing the area?

[Fisseha] Definitely, there is, and most of the civilians are running, some to Addis, some are running to Dire Dawa.

[Phillips] Now, the EPRDF and the OLF are theoretically in the same transitional government, how are they getting on together in that government?

[Fisseha] Well, to me, it is a surprise, because the OLF leadership is claiming it has been following their celebrations, their gatherings, and they always speak about respecting the Charter, but on the ground, you can see that they are fighting against the EPRDF and other organizations, and it is very difficult for me to verify what it means—fighting each other, being, working in a transitional government which they declared together.

[Phillips] So, has the EPRDF made any public statement about this fighting?

[Fisseha] So far, they did not come out with any official declaration of what is happening in the area. [end recording]

### 'Liberal Economic Program' Said Drawn Up

AB1101195592 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT  
10 Jan 92

[Text] Addis Ababa, Jan 10 (AFP)—The Ethiopian government has drawn up a liberal economic program and set up a

committee to undertake "preliminary work" ahead of a 500 million dollar loan deal with the World Bank, officials said Friday [10 January].

The aim is to cut back the role of government in economic development, while giving priority to the recovery of regions devastated in more than two decades of civil war that ended with the ouster of military ruler Mengistu Haile-Mariam last May and the secession of Eritrea.

Prime Minister Tamirat Layne will head an 11-member committee comprised mainly of deputy ministers to oversee initial measures to encourage private investment, improve technology and enlarge the qualified work force, Ethiopian radio reported.

The government would, however, impose anti-inflationary price controls and seek "to suppress the social crises that may develop during the economic restructuring," Economic Evaluation Commission President Ephrem Guebre Hanna was quoted as saying.

In a statement, the evaluation commission told parliament that "this economic policy cannot be considered a long-term project, but contains principles that may be adopted by future governments."

Sources close to the World Bank said that a 500 million dollar loan agreement should be signed at the end of this month or early in February.

New economic directives have already posed problems for the government. This week owners of houses expropriated by Colonel Mengistu's Marxist regime staged demonstrations in Nazret, Kembolcha, Ambo, and Bahir Dar in different parts of the country, calling for the return of their property rather than the compensation promised by the authorities.

President Meles Zenawi said that to give the houses back would lead to numerous legal battles, in a process that would take more than 10 years.

#### • Ethnic Rivalries, Role of Oromos Examined

92AF0180A London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic  
29, 30 Nov 91

[Four-Part Article by Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah: "Empire of Ancient Injustice At Turning Point in History; Amhara Are Angry Because They Have Lost Power; New Regime Being Built Amidst Chaos; Amhara Usurped Power for Many Centuries; Mengistu Killed Teferi Because He Was an Oromo;" Part 1 contains historic overview; Part Two not published]

[29 Nov p 5]

[Text] Addis Ababa—When one asks about the causes of the conflict in Ethiopia and why this conflict exists in real life while dreams of unity, fraternity, peace, and harmony tickle the Ethiopians' imagination, Ethiopians respond that the causes are numerous and that the most important are the border disputes between ethnic

groups. The local government election campaign is coming up soon. These elections were scheduled to be held three months after the expanded national conference, which discussed the problems of ethnic groups for the first time in Ethiopia's history. It was agreed to settle these problems within the framework of self-determination, even if it leads to secession. Delay in announcing local elections has not cancelled them and these elections must be inevitably held in the coming months. Preparations for the elections are faced with some problems but the elections will be inevitably held.

There are also the old feelings of bitterness between the rulers and ruled. Those past rulers are experiencing the feeling of being deprived of power and the new rulers are suffering from the arrogance of power, from the ecstasy of liberation and self-rule, and from release from the Amharic nightmare which oppressed them for centuries and centuries.

There are, moreover, the problems of pasture and the free movement of animals and livestock which have enjoyed and continue to enjoy greater freedom than human beings in these areas. These animals and livestock herds roam in search of water and pasture, acknowledging no border between one ethnic group and another or one tribe and another, even though some want them to be controlled and want their owners to confine their wantonness to the borders of the ethnic group and the tribe. But how could anybody stop them? Animals are born free under a condition that differs from man's suppression of fellow man in Ethiopia since ancient times.

#### Church Feud

Religious sensitivities also create a divisive element that contrasts totally with the appearance of unity and the extensive talk about unity that nearly inundates Ethiopian television, radio, and press. What is more, there are boundless contradictions, disagreements, and conflicts among Christian Ethiopians themselves.

The Catholic Church has its problems with the Orthodox Church. The former accuses the latter of being reactionary and corrupt, and the latter responds by accusing the former of swerving from the faith and the creed. Some accusations go as far as talking of the communism of the church, while others talk of the Islamism of the church and of its plotting to proliferate Islam, which, according to a very modest estimate, covers nearly 65 percent of Ethiopia's territories.

There are among the Muslims, especially the Oromos, contradictions and problems for which there are no known causes, despite the obvious cordiality between leaders of the three Oromo factions that have Islamic programs. The Oromos also have two Christian fronts that represent the Christian minority among the Oromos, but which enjoy a majority in the new government, considering that they are represented by five ministers and 12 parliamentary deputies, not to mention the vice president himself.



When one asks about the reasons for the conflicts and feuds among the Muslim Oromos, one finds nobody to provide specific answers, excluding vague talk about ancient conflicts which could have emanated mainly from two fundamental causes: local struggle for power and cooperation with the ruling Amharic enemy, or border conflicts between one Oromo province and another or one Oromo tribe and another, because members of the Oromo ethnic groups are divided not only by religion, but also by divergent tribal structures.

When one asks leaders of the three Islamic Oromo fronts about the possibilities of unity among the Oromos at least, even if only for the sake of the elections that will be held in a year and a half, they say: "We are engaged in dialogue for unity because without unity, we will be exposed to being devoured democratically as we have been devoured historically, imperially, and militarily."

But when one asks about the preludes to this unity among the Oromos, who are said to represent more than 60 percent of the population of the old Ethiopia, including Eritrea, one does not see a single act heralding such unity. Inversely, some people are very pessimistic and say that the inter-Oromo disputes are much deeper and stronger than the Oromo disputes with Ethiopia's other ethnic groups. But there is hope. The discussions continue, even if only out of awareness of the danger to everybody from an Ethiopian future in which there is no place for the fragmented and the divided, because the other ethnic groups realize that their unity is what will do them justice after a lengthy and dreadful oppression throughout history.

#### Endless Work

Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, is now a workshop whose days stretch into its night in the search for solutions to all these contradictions because the problems of centuries are planned to be solved in two years, of which only one and a half years remain.

It is true that what is required now is not practical solutions to Ethiopia's chronic problems but developing the theoretical, ideal, and intellectual framework for the problems of this vast country, which consists of contradictions rooted in ethnic conflicts and old injustices, and centered around the monopolization of power and wealth by an ethnic group that represents the population minority that has controlled power and wealth throughout history. The staunchest opponents of the new Ethiopian consensus are some Amhara who could not bear to see power transferred, even if only at the top level, to the Tigrays, their foes, even if these Tigrays are for ethnic justice through the democratic system and through a guaranteed voting right for both men and women.

Before moving away from this important point, which pertains to the democratic option in forming the next Ethiopian government, I asked Hanfare Ali Mirah, a politician who doesn't belong to the Amhara or the Tigray, on how prepared the other Ethiopians are to accept a future president for the united Ethiopia who doesn't belong to either ethnic group. He answered,

"Perhaps you mean by this question the possibility that the presidential elections expected to take place in two years will bring an Oromo president for Ethiopia by virtue of the fact that the majority of the population are Oromos." He then added,

"First, this is expected, because the new political system in Ethiopia entitles any Ethiopian to run for election to the parliament or to the presidency."

Mirah went on to add, "But I don't expect the matter to be a rigid reflection of the country's ethnic, tribal, or demographic conditions. I don't expect the population majority to form a bloc in an unstudied manner or in a manner that is not beneficial to the future of Ethiopia's democratic experiment. Such bloc-forming did not occur when the leadership of the currently-ruling Ethiopian Democratic Front was selected and before it attained power. It did not occur when the head of state was selected after the revolution triumphed in May, and when Mengistu fled and his government collapsed. Such bloc-forming does not occur in the parliament now when important issues are raised for discussion. Often, the spirit of national dialogue prevails and the spirit of ethnic or tribal fanaticism weakens.

#### Reality of Optimism

The gist of the matter is that the current Ethiopian political reality promises the possibility of surpassing such perils because Meles Zenawi himself has a national personality that unites and does not divide, and that gives the strong impression that the tribal and ethnic condition will not produce automatic results when elections are held to elect the president or the next parliament. This parliament will be tantamount to a constituent assembly, whose tasks will include drafting a constitution and determining the shape of Ethiopia—a united Ethiopia or a divided Ethiopia.

This talk about charting a vigilant and promising future for a new Ethiopia founded on fairness, justice, and human freedom faces great, serious difficulties that do not emanate solely from the contradictions and problems of the very complex domestic reality, but also from regional and international considerations.

Observers of Ethiopia's conditions—conditions which resemble an embryo in its mother's womb—note that this extensive international activity inside and around Ethiopia, from nearby and from afar, seeks to chart a certain map for the interests of the forces involved and, consequently, design and create a government, a system, and laws that flow in the direction of realizing and ensuring these interests. What is interesting is that this feverish activity is occurring openly and in broad daylight, at least inside Ethiopia. Often, this activity is announced publicly, in broad daylight, and within everybody's earshot.

Ethiopians engage in their dialogues in the lobbies of Addis Ababa's big and small hotels. This is countered by the major powers' dialogue inside the Ethiopian capital's

biggest hotels, especially the Hilton—the biggest and most important. Addis Ababa abounds with hotels, motels, furnished apartments, and beautiful villas that are rented at modest rates.

There are indications that Ethiopia is a state in the formation stage and that its future will be charted during this formation stage through extremely delicate, sensitive, intricate, and complex processes by virtue of a domestic situation made extremely difficult by its makeup, its background, and its numerous problems; and by virtue of foreign relations that have ranged from official religion belonging to Christianity and a predominant popular belonging to Islam, on the one hand, to relations with the conservative west and praise for communism throughout 16 years, on the other hand.

All these are experiences that have done nothing but heap ruination upon ruination, injustice upon injustice, and tension upon tension, such that conditions in Ethiopia neared the point of a devastating eruption. The domestic factor was the factor which defused elements of the dangerous eruption. The foreign factor, which had caused the danger and the complexities, has also had an obvious role in defusing elements of the eruption.

[30 Nov p 6]

[Contains Khalifah's interview with Omar Ismail, Oromo deputy in provisional parliament]

[Text] Addis Ababa—One evident manifestation in the interaction of Ethiopia's "chemistry," or rather, the chemistry of the entire horn of Africa, is that it seems that all are digging up ancient history in search of their historical roots and origins in order to define their identities, now that it has become possible to talk about returning to those roots, especially since the new Ethiopian regime has acknowledged everybody's right to his ancient culture, language, and civilization; and since such cultures, languages, and civilizations are no longer considered punishable by law, as was the case previously in Ethiopia, Eritrea, and even Somalia.

For example, in Somalia, where I had stopped before arriving in Ethiopia, the deep-rooted state in the horn of Africa, I heard endless talk from Somali people about their historical origins. In Somalia, the Darod, i.e., the tribe of ex-President Siad Barre, talk about their ancient Arab roots and say that their great grandfather is 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Jabarti who came from the Arab world. Members of the Hawiye tribe—to which the current Somali President Ali Mahdi Mohamed and his arch-enemy, General Abdrahman Farah Aidid, belong—say that they come from the Kush country on the Nile and that they thus belong to the ancient pharonic culture of Egypt, with its ancient kingdoms and ancient rulers.

In Ethiopia, the talk about such matters is growing. The Afari or Danakil say that they have brothers in Sudan, namely the Danaqilah near the Egyptian borders in northern Sudan. The Danakil also say that the Afari people "came here from Iraq originally."

The Oromo, who are the biggest tribe or ethnic group in Ethiopia, who were the first to engage in war against Ethiopia's emperors, and most of whom are Muslims, say that they are from the Near East historically, that their origins are tied to Umm Dhat al-'Imad—she to whom there has been no match in the land—that their roots stretch back to the Arab world, and that they are Semitic people originally.

The relatively recent history of the Oromos, when compared with the alleged origins of the Oromos, says that the Oromos hold the major part of Ethiopia, which was given this name during the rule of Emperor Menelik, who assumed power in 1889, i.e., four years after the famous Berlin Conference, which the imperialist countries convened in 1884-1885 and in which Ethiopian Emperor Menelik took part. In the wake of the conference, Menelik expanded the area under his rule at the expense of his neighbors, i.e., the Muslim sultanates which existed at the time, the biggest of which was Oromo. Oromo peoples are now spread over 10 out of Ethiopia's current 13 provinces.

#### Most Ancient Culture in the Orient

The Oromo territories have historically been called the Oromia, and their people, the Oromo people. It is said that the Oromo civilization is the oldest in this region and that Oromo had a central government and a leadership governed by the law which stipulated an eight-year term for the head of state. The Oromo system was known as the [qada] system, an election system which spelled out the military, constitutional, financial, and judiciary form of government.

Islam, to which nearly 85 percent of the people belong, was introduced to this country in 615 A.D. by companions of the prophet who immigrated to Oromia, fleeing the Quraysh wars and the harm to which their kinsmen had subjected them.

An indication of the tendency of the early Islamic immigration waves to move in the direction of Oromia is provided by a mosque built by the prophet's companions when they arrived in an area called the Emirate of Afat, located nearly 130 kilometers east of Addis Ababa.

Economically, the Oromia provinces relied on agriculture, grazing, and a conventional internal trade. These provinces have witnessed historical problems, feuds, and conflicts which did not end until very recently. Five Islamic Oromo fronts took part in the Ethiopian national dialogue conference, which resulted in recognizing the Oromos' right to self-determination. The Oromos are also represented currently by five ministers in Meles Zenawi's government. They have been given 12 seats in the provisional parliament, which is in charge of legislation, dialogue, and making arrangements for the period after the provisional phase period, of which one and a half years remain and after which general elections will be held in Ethiopia.

The Oromia provinces, which are celebrating the dialogue more vigorously now, are located in the horn of Africa and are adjacent to Kenya to the south, western Somalia to the east, Afar Province and the Republic of Djibouti to the northeast, the Tigray and Gonder Provinces to the north, and Sudan to the west. Oromia extends from latitude 2 degrees north to 12 degrees south and longitude 24 degrees to 44 degrees east.

### More Than Half the Population

In introducing their history, the Oromos say that Ethiopia's population, now numbering nearly 52 million, includes 34 million Oromos. This figure is relatively exaggerated. It is believed that the number of Oromos is 25 million or a little more.

Christian Oromos are nearly 15 percent of this figure. Animist Oromos amount to 5 percent the Oromo population. The remaining 80 percent of the Oromos embrace a fundamentalist brand of Islam that governs the population and to which they resort, most often, for arbitration in their daily life.

The Oromos have five fronts, three of which are Islamic and two secular. The five fronts are participating in the Ethiopian provisional government in certain proportions. They are also represented in the provisional parliament.

'Umar Muhammad Isma'il, the foreign relations official of the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Oromia [IFLO], has said that the front was founded in 1969 in Harer Province during Haile Selassie's administration. The front started cooperating with Somalia. This cooperation culminated in problems in 1977, when Siad Barre proclaimed establishment of the so-called Somalia Abo, i.e., the greater Somalia, which incorporated vast tracts of Oromia territory.

The Oromo cooperation with Siad Barre's regime was then resumed after 10 years of estrangement and feuding. Barre allowed the front to operate and cooperated with it after Mengistu had permitted Somali Ishaaqs to operate from within Ethiopia and to fight Siad Barre's forces in northern Somalia. This is the war that has now brought the ruling National Front of Northern Somalia to power and has enabled this front to proclaim what is now called the Republic of Somaliland.

[Khalifah] What prevents the five Oromo fronts from uniting, as long as the objective is the same, namely, to get the Oromo people the right to self-determination and self-rule within the framework of a united Ethiopia?

[Isma'il] The Oromos are currently engaged in extensive dialogue to accomplish unity, especially between the three [Islamic] Oromo fronts. As for the other two fronts, there are problems that impede dialogue with them and that emanate mainly from historical accumulations or from problems caused by religion. We are trying to solve these problems and to establish coordination among all Oromos in preparation for the next phase in Ethiopia, because

divided entities will not receive justice from others unless these entities unite behind their demands and rights.

[Khalifah] Are you represented in the provisional government and parliament?

[Isma'il] As a front, we are represented in the provisional parliament and I am a member of this parliament. The other Oromo fronts have been given parliamentary and ministerial representation by virtue of the fact that they were the biggest members of [AHDCO—expansion unknown], the democratic coalition that negotiated in London and then occupied Addis Ababa, and which is now ruling all of Ethiopia.

### Religion and Sovereignty

[Khalifah] There are problems in the Oromo provinces, and some of these problems have now degenerated into an armed conflict. What are the reasons for these conflicts and what is their background?

[Isma'il] The main reason for conflicts among the Oromos is religion and some ideas that are not condoned by a majority of the Oromo people, such as the Marxist ideas embraced by some figures in the other fronts, especially the fronts allied with the Tigray Front, to which goes the credit in forming one of the five largest Oromo fronts five years ago.

Moreover, the secretary general of the IFLO has said: "The two aforementioned Christian fronts are trying to appropriate power in the Oromo provinces, when these forces know that this is impossible, considering that 85 percent of Oromia's population embraces Islam, with the remaining 15 percent consisting of Christians and animists. However, we acknowledge that Ethiopia's emperors and rulers focused the educational effort on this small Oromo minority, depriving the Muslim majority of education. This has created numerous problems and injustices, and the time has now come to eliminate them.

[Khalifah] Didn't Oromo figures participate in Ethiopia's government during Haile Selassie's and Mengistu's administrations?

[Isma'il] Yes, Oromo figures did participate in the Ethiopia's government. What is more, Teferi Benti, the military chief preceding Mengistu, was an Oromo. But he was killed by Mengistu himself, even though Benti was a Christian, a military officer, and a colleague of Mengistu's. But Mengistu could not stand to see an Oromo ruling Ethiopia.

[Khalifah] There are ongoing battles between you and the Issa around Dardora and Harer. What is the background to this conflict?

[Isma'il] The roots of this conflict are the problems connected with the new geographic borders, under which the status of each of the provinces—which will contribute to forming the new democratic, united Ethiopia—will be determined. The Issa consider Direedawa their capital, whereas the Oromos consider it a joint



capital for all. We in the IFLO accuse the Djibouti Government of encouraging the Ethiopian Issa and helping them fight the Oromos.

#### **Soldiers Sell Their Weapons**

[Khalifah] Where do these factions get their weapons now, and why haven't the central authorities tried to intervene there to end the clashes that have recently blocked the railroad line between Djibouti and Ethiopia in the disputed Diredawa area?

[Isma'il] It is believed that most of Mengistu's troops who fled the country had left their weapons for the Issa tribes at the instruction of the Djibouti Government. The Oromos have their weapons also.

As for intervention by the central government to end the conflict, it is impossible, because the current Ethiopian Government has no national army, police, or judiciary. In most provinces, affairs are managed by "self-help." We believe that intervention by the government forces, which are mainly forces of the Tigray Front, may complicate matters because the Oromos will not accept any major role played in the Oromo provinces by the Tigray forces or by others. Should there be any intervention, it will be considered a new occupation of our territories.

IFLO's political and religious leader is Sheikh Abdulkarim Ibrahim Hamed, nicknamed Jara Aba Qida, which means the master of time and which is also a reference to the ancient qida system of Oromia. He lives in an area nearly 25 km from Harer.

Within the context of its dialogue with the Oromo notables, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has also interviewed Ahmed Mohamed Abdullah, the foreign relations official of the United Oromo Popular Command for Struggle and Liberation, who has stressed the need for Oromo unity, especially among the three Islamic fronts. He has said that Shaykh Wako Gutu [Asso], their front's political and religious leader, is engaged in concerted consultation with all Oromo leaders for unity of the ranks. We asked Ahmed Abdullah about their front's history and objectives and he said: "It was formed in 1963 as a reflection of the Oromos' need for a leadership to confront the Ethiopian imperialist pressure. We consider what has been accomplished a victory and a crowning of our struggle."

### **Kenya**

#### **Nairobi TV Carries BBC Interview With Moi**

EA1601200092 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1000 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Video recording of interview with President Daniel arap Moi by unidentified BBC correspondent in Nairobi on 16 January]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr. President, Kenya has been an island of peace within a region of conflict. It has been stable while countries like Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, and

Somalia have all been beset by civil wars. How do you think that Kenya has managed to avoid these conflicts?

[Moi] We have managed to avoid these conflicts because we adopted policies that have brought success to Kenya. They have been tested, they have worked, and that is why we have a peaceful country. And from the beginning, at the time we attained independence, we thought the best thing Kenya can do is to set a base where the future of our people can rely on, and that's why we have had policies that involved mixed economy and policies that were not brought from foreign countries. And that's why we have sustained ourselves.

[Correspondent] For many years you believed and the government believed that the one-party system was the best political system for Kenya as it gave the most stability. What made you change your mind and decide to adopt the multiparty system?

[Moi] I have not changed my mind. It is because of the Western media set against us because of the economic setting today. The trend of the world economies are being controlled by developed countries, and I didn't want my people to be hammered and bothered for a long time. And I knew, and I know, that to pump all the ideas about multipartyism and so on, will eventually destroy the people and slow the pace of development in my country.

And, therefore, I had to persuade my people to move as one people, as one people and be within KANU [Kenya African National Union]. And that's why they agreed and accepted my suggestion, because I believe in Africa.

Don't you ever believe that an Africa with multipartyism will produce stability in Africa. It will never. How many countries in Africa have really sustained themselves with their internal economies? The local people, how many of local people have acquired anything other than to rely on foreign investments, and so on? So, knowing African societies, and I have authority on this one—many pretend to know Africans, I know them and I have lived amongst them, and they want to be one people.

And, therefore, we Kenyans have accepted these multiparties, not because we were influenced by anybody to jump on the wagon, but because of the attack from Western media and all that, of what they believe in. Because I don't believe (?them), Western countries are genuine in this. They tell you: Do this, because they themselves believe in what they believe in, and they expect everybody to swallow what they say. That's all there is to it. But we Kenyans will do our best to be united because it is unity that has brought this success.

[Correspondent] So, in other words, you still have misgivings about....

[Moi, interrupting] Absolutely, absolutely, because it is going to split the country into tribal groupings. In fact,

I'm surprised that Western countries believe in Balkanization of Africa. Therefore, people will concentrate on their tribal groupings and so on, and will not think about building one nation.

[Correspondent] Do you think that you are already seeing some evidence of political parties in Kenya forming along ethnic lines?

[Moi] Oh yes, already those who are in existence are either on tribal lines or alliances of ethnic groupings and this will continue.

[Correspondent] So in other words, essentially, you are being forced to accept a political system because of foreign pressure even though it's a system which you have misgivings about.

[Moi] Definitely, either (?way), you know the pressures, hammering on the people, who depend very much on certain things, naturally can be blackmailed. [sentence as heard] And what do you do? So it is better to save them by telling them the consequences of being pushed into a situation where things will be more difficult and [a] chaotic situation can develop.

[Correspondent] Foreign aid these days is now increasingly conditional. The donors are setting conditions, and one of the conditions obviously is that you accept multipartyism.

[Moi] Of course.

[Correspondent] Do you think that this is almost a bit like neo-colonialism?

[Moi] Oh yes, very obvious. You are not allowed to think, but you are told: Do what we want you to do. If I make a suggestion, which I know is good for my people, and they say: No, you must follow this, you must accept what has been decided all over the world, that is not going to help the people. The donors, it is a pity that they tell us conditional—do this, you must accept it. It is not something that comes from your heart. It is something that you have been forced [to do], which is different. You wouldn't be doing, coming from yourself. You will be doing because you are being told: Do this, even if it is going to be difficult with the people.

[Correspondent] Do you have any alternative but to accept what the international community is telling you to do?

[Moi] Mine is to advise my people to be one people, to be united. And that's why KANU believes in unity. We will do the best we can with friends who understand Africa. I believe we'll do this. You know yourself in Ethiopia they are forming 12 regions—12 regions consisting of, based on, tribal groupings. So you won't really achieve much in terms of development. You won't. It is going to slow down the pace of development. And again the increase in population will not be able to be met by these policies.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, if your worst fears come true and [the] multiparty system does go wrong, and there is trouble in Kenya, what will you say to the Western community and the donor agencies then, what will be your attitude to the people who pushed you along this way?

[Moi] I will only say they have betrayed us. Kenya, from the beginning, we adopted a policy which was likable by the West, a policy which gave everybody democratic expression. We, the other day, we adopted a policy of, you know, queuing which is done throughout the country. There is no hiding and so on. If there was a sort of rigging or something, it is not possible to rig during daylight. They campaigned against Kenya. But why has Western media accepted Nigeria? Why did they accept Zimbabwe and everywhere else? Why Kenya, why did they refuse to accept Kenya, and yet that was the nomination? It was not the election, normal election, but it was just nomination, which you can never find it anywhere in the world. [sentence as heard]

#### Minister Directs Media To Cover Opposition

EA1601215992 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Excerpt] The minister for information and broadcasting, Burudi Nabwera, today said the state-owned KENYA NEWS AGENCY, KNA, and Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, KBC, will cover and report meetings by registered opposition parties.

The minister, however, noted that despite the transparency, civil servants were expected to support the ruling party currently in power. Minister Nabwera, who was addressing senior ministerial officials at Jogoo House, reminded them that in a multiparty society, civil servants were expected to propagate the policies of the government of the day.

He appealed for harmony between the emerging political parties and challenged the KNA to report events in the country accurately and impartially. Mr. Nabwera said more television cameras will be purchased to enable the KBC to diversify its coverage. [passage omitted]

#### KANU Official Invites U.S. Observers to Events

EA1701102292 Nairobi KTN Television in English 0500 GMT 16 Jan 92

[From the press review]

[Text] The Machakos KANU [Kenya African National Union] branch chairman, Mulu Mutisya, on page five of THE STANDARD yesterday invited an observer team from the U.S. to attend KANU rallies in the branch to dispel claims by opposition parties that people were being forced to renew KANU membership. Page five of THE STANDARD has this story.

**No Charges Preferred Against FORD's Ngumba***EA1701102892 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1800 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] No charges were preferred against a former Member of Parliament [MP] for Mathare, Andrew Ngumba, who surrendered himself to the Nairobi principal magistrate along with two other FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] members to avoid police arrest [yesterday], while Wambui Otieno and former Member of Parliament for Alego, Luke Obok, were charged with spreading false rumors of a military takeover in Kenya. The court was told that so far police have filed no charges against Ngumba.

The magistrate extended the 100,000 [shilling] free bond granted to Ngumba yesterday up to 31 March this year. His colleagues denied the charge and were released on free bonds of 100,000 shillings. Eight people have so far been charged with the same offense.

**Police Disperse 'Unruly' FORD Gathering***EA1701140892 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
0500 GMT 17 Jan 92*

[From the press review]

[Text] Appearing in all the three papers is a report that Nakuru police dispersed an unruly crowd which had gathered to witness the opening of a Nakuru FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] office when the youth started stoning cars and blocking traffic. The crowd became unruly when FORD interim national officials, Oginga, Imanyara, Muite, and Shikuku failed to turn up for the function.

**Tanzania****Zambian Envoy Summoned Over Jailed Tanzanians***EA1701141592 Nairobi KNA in English 0629 GMT  
17 Jan 92*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 17 Jan (KNA/PANA)—The Zambian high commissioner to Tanzania, Paul Mulukutola, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry here today to be told of Tanzanian Government's concern on the arrest of 120 Tanzanians now locked up in Zambia jails. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation said in a statement that the high commissioner has been asked to request his government to either charge in court the arrested persons or release them.

"The high commissioner has been summoned to the ministry on this very disturbing issue," the statement said. Saying it was "monitoring" the situation, the Foreign Ministry asked Zambia to continue the tradition of resolving neighbourly problems "to avoid unnecessary harassment of our people in the region".

The Tanzanian High Commission in Lusaka confirmed yesterday that 120 Tanzanians were languishing in Zambian jails following a clampdown on illegal immigrants ordered by the Zambian Government last week. A consular officer told the government-owned daily, the Daily News in a report published Thursday that out of 120 locked up Tanzanians, ten had valid visas issued by the Zambian immigration officers when crossing at different border posts.

Zambia and Tanzania share common boundaries, with the former being a landlocked country depending on its neighbour to the north for sea outlets of most of his [as received] imports and exports.

President Frederick Chiluba of Zambia paid an official visit to Tanzania in December last year almost immediately after coming to power in free multi-party elections.

**Uganda****Resistance Council Elections Slated for February***EA1701101092 Kampala Radio Uganda Network  
in English 1700 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. George Cosmas Adyebo, has announced that RC [Resistance Council] elections will take place in February this year right from RC 1 to RC 5 in accordance with the law in force.

Mr. Adyebo told the National Resistance Council, NRC, this afternoon that the conclusions have been reached and problems of logistics have been identified with consultations made at the highest government level. Mr. Adyebo further explained that the reasons and details surrounding RC elections will be given by the president himself in a week's time in his capacity as the chairman of the NRC.

In another statement to the House, the prime minister said that considering misconduct of some NRC members who are part of the RC system, the government is considering amending some RC statutes with the idea of putting in place the possibility of removing RC's 3 and 5 and NRC members when found necessary. Those modalities, he said, will be worked out by the NRM [National Resistance Movement] secretariat in conjunction with some other authorities.

The prime minister, however, made it clear there was no need to create new committees which the government can fail to maintain. The creation of new committees, therefore, he pointed was not possible due to financial constraints. But Mr. Adyebo pointed out that old committees will be reestablished. These include: the public accounts committee, the parastatals committee, the committee on the economy, on rules and order, on discipline, and the one on privileges. Reelection on these committees, Mr. Adyebo announced, will take place on Tuesday next week [21 January] in the House. He expressed that the committee members are to be elected by the members of the house and not the chairman, as has been the case before.



**U.S. 'May Seek' Diplomatic Action Against PAC**

MB1601120992 Johannesburg THE STAR  
in English 16 Jan 92 p 1

[Report by Esther Waugh and Shaun Johnson: "U.S. May Seek To Pressure Those Opposed to Codesa Convention for a Democratic South Africa"]

[Text] The U.S. government is considering using its diplomatic muscle to isolate the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] as a result of the PAC armed wing's assassination campaign against policemen and the organization's militant anti-Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] stance.

The Star understands from reliable sources that diplomatic action is being contemplated if the PAC continues to undermine the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, persist with its armed actions via the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) and attempt to enlist the support of other governments in its vendetta against Codesa.

Available options could include "suggestions" from the U.S. to Frontline states to "re-examine their relationship" with the PAC.

The PAC still relies heavily on retaining its official presence in, among other countries, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Uganda.

The sources stress that consideration of such action would be a "last resort" if U.S. attempts to encourage recalcitrant political groups in South Africa to join the Codesa negotiations process failed. Washington hopes, through persuasion, to convince groups such as the PAC and the right-wing Conservative Party [CP] to rethink their boycott of the national talks.

The U.S. does not consider the PAC boycott of Codesa to be grounds in itself for punitive action—but believes that active undermining of the talks would warrant this.

The U.S. government believes groups such as the PAC and CP have an important role to play in the negotiations process, and that they are marginalising and isolating themselves by staying out of constitutional talks.

There is some concern in diplomatic circles about a recent tour of Africa undertaken by PAC external foreign affairs official Gora Ebrahim. Mr. Ebrahim, it is understood, sought to garner support for the PAC's opposition to Codesa.

Observers noted that former Zimbabwean president Canaan Banana, who headed a Commonwealth observer delegation to Codesa, had already briefed Zimbabwean leader Robert Mugabe on the success of the meeting—and they were unhappy about Mr. Ebrahim's efforts.

**PAC Asks U.S. To 'Confirm or Deny'**

MB1701063292 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] wants to know whether the United States will try and pressure it into Codesa. Reports yesterday suggested the U.S. was preparing to use diplomatic pressure on the PAC to persuade it to join Codesa and to stop killing policemen.

The PAC officials have revealed that the organization has asked U.S. Ambassador William Swing to either confirm or deny the report.

**ANC Said To Pay AWB To Kill 'Turned' Member**

MB1701130492 Johannesburg THE STAR  
in English 17 Jan 92 p 1

[Unattributed report: "ANC-AWB [African National Congress-Afrikaner Resistance Movement] Link in 'Hit' Claim"]

[Text] In a bizarre new twist in the South African "dirty tricks" saga, it is being claimed that two ANC [African National Congress] intelligence officers paid a signed-up member of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] R[and]10,000 to eliminate a "turned" ANC guerrilla.

These claims, plus a full expose, appear in Vrye Weekblad today.

The newspaper alleges that although the "contract" on Glory "September" Sidebe was never carried out, the AWB member was taken into custody a week ago and is likely to be charged with conspiracy to commit murder.

The two ANC agents, identified only by their Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] names, "Ricky" and "Mao," have apparently eluded the police, and September—an Askari or guerrilla-turned-policeman—has also disappeared.

It is claimed that he resigned from the SAP [South African Police] about a year ago and recently made a request to rejoin the ANC.

According to Vrye Weekblad, its reporter Jacques Pauw facilitated the initial contact between the ANC and the AWB man in October after the latter had told the paper he had concluded arms deals on behalf of various right-wing groups.

He was prepared to make available evidence of this, if he were guaranteed an escape route from the country.

After being contacted by Vrye Weekblad, a senior member of the ANC undertook to give the man assistance in leaving the country if he revealed the right-wing arms deals.

It reports: "On the same day that he (the ANC chief) approved the project, (the AWB man) met Ricky and

Mao in room 2517 of the Johannesburg Sun hotel. Various meetings followed, but instead of gathering information about the rightist arms story, the two ANC intelligence officers began to supply (the AWB man) with cash and to give him other instructions.

"As early as the middle of October (the AWB man) told a Vrye Weekblad reporter that he had been asked by the ANC members to kill September."

Vrye Weekblad obtained a tape recording of Ricky telling the AWB men that the ANC had paid him R10,000 to assassinate September.

According To Vrye Weekblad, a senior ANC intelligence officer had paid the AWB man R12,000 to conduct the arms investigation.

The senior ANC intelligence officer was later informed by the newspaper that there was a possibility his men were changing the AWB man's "brief" and that an assassination attempt might be being planned.

Vrye Weekblad reports speculation that during his highly successful period in the SAP, September might have got to know the identities of police agents still operating within the ANC.

"According to speculation, there could be certain elements within the intelligence section of the ANC who wanted at all costs to prevent September returning to the organisation."

Vrye Weekblad also states that "it is unknown at this stage where the two intelligence officers got the money to pay (the AWB man). But we understand that this money did not come from ANC intelligence funds."

#### ANC Denies Allegations

*MB1701074392 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0719 GMT 17 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 17 SAPA—The ANC has denied all knowledge of newspaper allegations that two of its members paid a rightwinger R50000 to assassinate a turned member of the African National Congress.

The allegations, which appear in the most recent issue of VRYE WEEKBLAD, came as "a bolt from the blue", the ANC said in a statement on Friday morning.

"The African National Congress unequivocally denies any involvement in a conspiracy to commit murder. As the VRYE WEEKBLAD itself admits, the journal does not believe the alleged assassination fee came from the ANC's treasury".

The ANC did not deny though that one of its senior members paid out R12000 to a Mr Daniel Jacobus Odendaal—who the WEEKBLAD claimed is the rightwinger being held by the police in connection with the planned assassination—to get information about the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB).

The statement said it was ANC practice to pay money in return for information:

"It is in the nature of the assignment that (senior ANC Executive Committee member) Comrade (Patrick) Lekota has been given by the ANC National Executive Committee that he should have occasion to seek sources of information among the denizens of the far-right.

"This is an accepted practice that does not violate any moral code.

"Neither Comrade Lekota nor the ANC can disavow the need to engage in such activity, especially in the context of the declared intention of the far-right to attack members of the ANC and the democratic movement," the ANC said.

The ANC added it was investigating the issue and would publicise its findings as soon as possible.

The newspaper allegations concern two alleged ANC cadres, "Ricky" and "Mao", who had offered AWB member Odendaal R50000 to assassinate Mr Glory "September" Sidebe, a former member of the ANC who had defected to the police.

#### Potchefstroom Election Pamphlets Hint at Violence

*MB1601122392 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1100 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] The regional commissioner of police in the western Transvaal, Major General Jan de Waal, says he is aware of pamphlets being distributed in Potchefstroom urging people to disrupt the coming parliamentary by-election in the constituency.

General de Waal said the pamphlets contained hints of violence. This was extremely dangerous and irresponsible. He said the police had a duty toward all voters and would take whatever steps were necessary to protect them.

#### Botha Says Country on 'Moral High Ground'

*MB1701060892 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
0500 GMT 17 Jan 92*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, says with the removal of apartheid, South Africa has, as he put it, entered the moral high ground and that negotiations can be held on a new constitution in line with the norms, values, and standards maintained by civilized, industrialized countries.

Mr. Botha was speaking at a public meeting in Potchefstroom at which there was strict security but no trouble. Mr. Botha said apartheid had failed just as Communism had done. Parties upholding apartheid would fail internationally, and they would have to come into line with



civilized norms upheld worldwide and which protected private ownership and individual rights and removed discrimination.

Mr. Botha said that with its reforms, the NP [National Party] had reached a moral high ground for international investments to support a new constitution. He said that without economic progress, South Africa was doomed irrespective of who governed this country. Through its reforms the NP was creating security for whites, something that the Conservative Party's policy would destroy.

The meeting was held with the view to the parliamentary by-election in the Potchefstroom constituency on the 19th of next month.

#### **Policeman, Two Others Killed in Umlazi 16 Jan**

*MB1601193592 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1924 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] Durban Jan 16 SAPA—A kwaZulu policeman was hacked to death on Thursday morning after a crowd in the Chimora squatter camp in Umlazi, near Durban, opened fire at kwaZulu Police [KZP], a KZP spokesman said.

Police later also found the bodies of two unidentified people in the camp.

The KZP Umlazi Reaction Unit went to the squatter camp about 3.40am on Thursday after receiving reports of shooting, police spokesman Const [constable] L.M. Mnguni said.

He said that apparently a crowd of about 100 people started shooting at the police, who returned the fire. The police were unable, however, to stop the advancing crowd.

"The crowd then caught up with a police constable and hacked him with assorted weapons." He died instantly.

The crowd took the dead policeman's R1 rifle and 20 rounds of ammunition.

Two other bodies were found in the squatter camp, but Const Mnguni was unable to provide details about the deaths.

The crowd then marched to the Umlazi Police Station where it was dispersed.

No arrests have yet been made. Police are investigating a case of murder and public violence.

#### **Nearly 100 Arrested**

*MB1701145592 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 17 Jan 92*

[Text] KwaZulu Police have arrested almost 100 people in connection with the murder of a policeman in Umlazi near Durban yesterday. KZP spokesman Colonel Moses Khanyile says that they arrested 85 people on charges of public violence after a constable was hacked to death in

a confrontation with squatter residents in the township early yesterday morning. He says a further nine people have been detained for questioning on the incident.

Khanyile says police also confiscated a large amount of arms, including bush knives, pangas [long knives], and iron rods. He says the arrested people will appear before court after the weekend, and they were in the meantime being held at the Umlazi Police Station.

#### **South African Press Review for 16 Jan**

*MB1601124592*

[Editorial Report]

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

Editorial Notes Importance of Goldstone's SADF Inquiry—"The Goldstone Commission's inquiry into allegation of SADF [South African Defense Force] funding of organisations involved in township violence is by far the commission's most important task to date," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 16 January. "If the stories about past Military Intelligence activities are true, they are, therefore, unlikely to be exposed in full in this investigation. This is a pity. Few believe a local equivalent of the Nuremberg trials would serve the cause of reconciliation, which is why the system of indemnity for political offenders of all shades has been central to progress. Indemnities can be granted only to those who come clean. A few dollops of the truth about our murky past could have a cleansing effect on the political process as a whole."

#### **SOWETAN**

Powers-Sharing Expected With Opening of Parliament—"Effective powersharing in South Africa, it seemingly could start as early as next week when Parliament opens again," begins a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 16 January. It is "likely" that Parliament "will not be making important decisions without consulting such organisations as the ANC [African National Congress] and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]. It will be an historic breakthrough. It is also long overdue." "For Parliament to operate this year as it did in the past—and as if Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] did not exist—would obviously be a foolish mistake."

ANC's Media Charter Allays Fears of Media Control—A second editorial on the same page believes that by releasing its media charter the ANC has allayed fears that it wants to control the media. The Inkatha Freedom Party, Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] must do the same. "On the ANC charter, we know that promises by political organisations are not worth the paper they are written on, but the ANC's oft-stated commitment to free media is now a written public pledge."

## Press Review for 17 Jan

MB1701134592

[Editorial Report]

## THE CITIZEN

**Government Lacks 'Decisive Action' Against Police Killings—Johannesburg** THE CITIZEN in English on 13 January in its page 6 editorial believes the government "seems unable to take strong and decisive action even though the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] has identified itself as a body out to kill as many policemen as it can. Not only that, the Pan-Africanist Congress, of which APLA is the military wing, has refused to condemn APLA's campaign." "We don't think this situation would be tolerated in any Western country. Policemen are guardians of the law and should not be considered fair game for political killers."

## BUSINESS DAY

**Need for Economic Momentum—**"Proposals to kick-start the economy are fine in principle, but most of them have not adequately addressed the issue of how momentum would be maintained," declared Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 17 January in a page 6 editorial. "We risk staying as we are—a relatively backward producer of primary and semiprocessed products—if we fail to come up with broadly acceptable, innovative means of converting our economy to one based on exports of manufactured goods. That is why recent proposals for free trade zones must not be left lying in a bureaucratic in-basket."

**Detention of Right-Wingers Without Trial Contravenes Rights—**A second editorial on the same page says the arrests of dozens of left-wingers in connection with police killings, "and the holding of several right-wingers allegedly linked to school and post office bombings may be cause for satisfaction among those committed to the politics of peace. Less satisfactory is the procedure being used—detention without trial." "One cannot ignore the basic dilemma. Arguably, the detentions may save lives and property. But they are also a cruel contravention of human rights."

## SOWETAN

**Warning Against Increasing Value-Added Tax—**"The Government will have to think carefully indeed before raising the level of Value Added Tax [VAT]," warns a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 17 January. "There are disturbing indications that the Government might increase the VAT rate to 18 percent." "It introduced VAT over the heads of the masses of the people in the country and caused a two-day general strike in the process. To now make up for its back-handedness would cause the biggest uproar this Government has ever seen. We urge them not to do it. Let them rather fix the system which they themselves forced down the people's throats."

## NEW NATION

**Inquiry Into SADF Role in Violence Welcome—**"The decision by the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation to investigate the role of the SADF in violence following recent disclosures, and the decision to investigate train attacks, has boosted the prospects of peace in the New Year," begins the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 17-23 January. "The decision comes after a series of serious revelations and allegations about the part played by the SADF and the security apparatus in the bloody violence. NEW NATION hopes the decision to investigate the SADF and the train attacks "will not stop until the entire State Security Council is placed under scrutiny." NEW NATION further says the Goldstone Commission's decision to undertake this investigation "must also be seen as an acknowledgement to the work that has been done by independent newspapers in the past months." "And the way that is achieved is not by signing petitions, but by doing what newspapers are supposed to do—exposing the truth."

## THE WEEKLY MAIL

**Editorial Welcomes Inquiry Into SADF Role in Violence—**"Revelations about the extent and intimacy of the relationship between the security forces and Inkatha are of much greater significance because they show that bodies such as the South African Defence Force's Military Intelligence did not simply dabble in township politics but systematically fostered some of the divisions that still plague these areas," says the page 18 editorial in Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 17-23 January. "That is why The Weekly Mail is grateful that Mr Justice Richard Goldstone has recognised the importance of this information by instituting an inquiry into the matter. We are hopeful that, if Judge Goldstone has the will, he will be able to find out exactly what the SADF's network of covert front companies are involved in at the moment and examine the role played in the violence by the members of political parties to whom they gave military training."

## CITY PRESS

**Editorial Criticizes PAC's Attacks on Policemen—**The PAC's military wing, APLA, has "declared war" on the South African Police, "describing the latter as structures of the apartheid regime," states a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 12 January. "Whether this assertion is correct or not is besides the point. The real issue is that the police are being killed at a time when the PAC is unbanned." "We find it strange that the police should now be singled out. We have never condoned violence from whatever quarter and we are not about to do so now." "If APLA has found a new lease of life they should put that to better use by protecting their own people in the townships. Let us start this year on the right note by talking to each other rather than declaring war."

**THE NAMIBIAN**

Employment Needed To Combat Crime—Editor Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 4 of Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 10 January that the government and the Namibian people "will have to make it one of the priorities of the new year to generate both employment opportunities for thousands of suffering people and in the second place really declare war on

crime." "Until such time as the police force is properly trained and equipped to deal competently with law and order in this country, then it is probably just as well and a good decision to get the army to conduct patrols with the police. We do not want, in this country, a situation where the people take the law into their own hands. Yet crime must be combatted effectively. It will take a concerted national effort to do so."

## Angola

### Opposition Reacts to U.S. Stand on Census, Voters

*MB1401094092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Jan 92*

[Text] Angolan opposition parties have reacted to statements made by Jeffrey Davidow, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, describing them as a flagrant violation of the Angolan peace accords. Interviewed by the Voice of America on 9 January, Davidow said it was unnecessary to have a population census in Angola in order to hold elections.

The Democratic Renewal Party [PRD] said Jeffrey Davidow's statements are very serious considering that they come from a country that has endorsed the peace accords. PRD leader Joaquim Pinto de Andrade added that the peace accords clearly state that free and fair elections can only be held once the registration procedures are completed. Pinto de Andrade said there was a possible link between Jeffrey Davidow's statements and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's attitude in preventing the extension of state administration to its areas.

Meanwhile, the Social Democratic Party [PSD] says that Jeffrey Davidow should assist in the peace process instead of giving some tips. The PSD says that Davidow is contradicting the Bicesse accords on peace for Angola, adding that each country has its own characteristics.

For its part, Jorge Chicote, leader of the Angolan Democratic Forum, accused the United States of trying to distort the Angolan electoral and democratic process. That party says that one can conclude that there is no serious (?commitment) to the democratization of Angola, and that the United States is acting in bad faith.

The Angolan Democratic Party says Jeffrey Davidow's position is undemocratic, reflecting an absolute unfamiliarity with Angola's political reality.

Andre Kilandamoko, president of the Angolan Social Democratic Party [PSDA], said his party agrees with Jeffrey Davidow's statements on the registration of voters. Andre Kilandamoko said the registration of Angolans must be [words indistinct] and there can be no different periods for the registration of voters. The PSDA says only Angolans present at the polling stations can vote, adding that international observers will monitor the voting.

The PSDA accused government of delaying the democratization process because it has not yet created registration structures. This, the PSDA added, is egotism on the part of the ruling party.

### UNITA Denies Smuggling Arms With RSA Aid

*MB1201090692 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 0700 GMT 12 Jan 92*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, has denied having infiltrated any weapons into the country with South African [RSA] assistance.

A press communique signed by UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim says the allegation is false and it is aimed at misleading the national and international community.

UNITA also said the allegation is equally aimed at covering up a number of actions carried out by the government which do not conform with the Bicesse accords, i.e. arms trafficking as reported by civilians in southern Angola.

The day before yesterday, Kundi Paiama, minister of state with responsibilities for inspection and state control, said in Cunene Province that UNITA has been infiltrating weapons into the country with South African assistance.

### RSA Delegation Arrives for Cooperation Talks

*MB1401132092 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1100 GMT 14 Jan 92*

[Text] A delegation from the Department of Foreign Affairs has arrived in Luanda to discuss with senior MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government officials the establishment of South African interest offices in Angola.

Our Africa News Desk reports that the delegations will also discuss ways of increasing cooperation between the two countries in the fields of health and labor.

### Multiparty Meeting To Continue Proceedings

*MB1701092992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 17 Jan 92*

[Remarks by Democratic Renewal Party President Dr. Joaquim Pinto de Andrade and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the multiparty meeting in Luanda on 16 January—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The multiparty meeting which began at the Palace of Congresses in Luanda last Tuesday [14 January] will continue this morning.

Today is actually the second day of the meeting's proceedings and participants are expected to approve Articles 2 and 14 of the rules of the meeting; these were partially approved yesterday. The participants will also hear a report on the peace process. The participants were able to approve the working agenda shortly before a power outage early yesterday evening.



The day before yesterday, the Democratic Renewal Party [PRD] presented proposals to the internal regulations which removed from the government some of its powers in the democratic process and the administration of the country.

Reacting to the proposals, his excellency the president of the Republic said the multiparty meeting only needed to elect a president in order to execute a coup d'etat.

Shortly thereafter, the president suspended the meeting for consultations.

Yesterday afternoon, the PRD president, Dr. Joaquim Pinto de Andrade, said he did not like the head of state's announcement. He said he has a right to present his proposals which should not be viewed as a coup d'etat.

[De Andrade] "We have presented the proposals in complete openness and sincerity in order to work toward establishing a new, open, and pluralistic society. Proposals are no more than just proposals. They are not instructions. That is why we are in the opposition; we are against [words indistinct]. I expected that we would work in an atmosphere of openness and tranquillity where people would welcome differing views. Accordingly, I cannot in any way agree with the insinuation made here yesterday. I view this insinuation much more seriously because it was disseminated both nationally and internationally."

Pinto de Andrade also criticized the media for the manner in which they handled the issue:

[De Andrade] "Statements, editorials [words indistinct] and so on, by the radio, particularly the radio, as well as other information organs, including the television and newspapers, are a serious affront to our dignity as an opposition party. We must seriously reflect on this issue. There is a need to ensure that instead of preventing the free expression of opposition parties, information officials should give guidelines not aimed at baselessly criticizing the opposition parties but according greater coverage do their differing views."

Instead of withdrawing his statement, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos reaffirmed that the PRD proposal was aimed at creating a body that would replace the organs of sovereignty.

[Dos Santos] "The intention to create bodies above the state or bodies which would make the already established power organs irrelevant, without the free will of the Angolan people or without consulting them, actually means a coup d'etat."

There are different ways of carrying out coups d'etat. They are military and constitutional coups d'etat, and so on. A coup d'etat is always aimed at replacing the existing power organs. The proposal that was presented at this meeting is clear-cut. It has been recorded. It can be examined by reporters as well as Angolan citizens to see if what I have said is not true. I did not invent anything.

Accordingly, responsibility for the statement must be assumed by the PRD and its president who made it, and not the session's chairman, who only tried to interpret what was said. As a matter of fact, there was even no need to interpret the statement made at this session because it was clear-cut."

The president of the Republic also discussed the media criticized by Dr. Pinto de Andrade for having disseminated to the world his proposal and the head of state's reaction:

[Dos Santos] "I believe that within the framework of democratic openness which guides us, our country's press is making its first steps. It is learning to exercise democracy. As far as I am concerned, it has been trying to be as independent as possible. If the press was able to disseminate what happened inside this meeting, then it fulfilled its role."

#### UNITA No-Show Stalls CCPM Trip to Huambo

MB1701133492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] The Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] delegation, which was scheduled to meet in Huambo today, failed to travel to that city because elements of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] did not show up at the airport. All other members of the delegation, including the commander of the UN Angola Verification Mission-2, were at the airport waiting to board the airplane. UNITA has not yet explained its absence.

#### Botswana

#### Group of 139 South African Refugees Repatriated

MB1301191592 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network  
in English 1610 GMT 13 Jan 92

[Text] The first batch of 139 South African refugees from the Dukwe Refugee Camp were this morning repatriated to their country. A spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Gaborone, Mr. (Joseph Kauku), told BOPA [BOTSWANA PRESS AGENCY] in an interview that the refugees were repatriated on their own will.

Mr. (Kauku) said 138 more South African refugees will be repatriated tomorrow morning. He told BOPA that the repatriation exercises will continue depending on the willingness of South Africans to go back home.

The Dukwe Refugee Camp is still home to some Malawian and Angolan refugees.

## Comoros

### Coalition Government Formed; Prepare for Elections

AB1201220992 Paris AFP in English 2101 GMT  
11 Jan 92

[Excerpts] Moroni, Jan 11 (AFP)—A coalition government made up of government supporters and opposition forces was formed on Saturday [11 January] to prepare for the Comoros' general elections due this spring.

Mohamed Taki Abdoukarim, who ran against Comoros President Said Mohamed Djohar in 1990 presidential elections, was named to head the transitional government and given the title of "coordinator."

The interim government is also charged with drafting a new constitution. [passage omitted]

Following is the new government lineup:

| Coordinator   | Mohamed Taki Abdoukarim          |
|---|----------------------------------|
| State Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation           | Said Hassan Said Hashim          |
| Minister of Finance, Budget, Commerce and Planning          | Mohamed Said Abdallah M'Shangama |
| Minister of Justice, Civil Service and Employment           | Djamal Eddin Salim               |
| Minister of Education and Professional Training             | Ounkacha Elarif                  |
| Minister of Equipment, Energy, Posts and Telecommunications | Ahmed Mohamed                    |
| Minister of Production, Industry and Crafts                 | Mohamed Toilibou                 |
| Minister of Tourism, Transport and City Planning            | Ibourei Mbae                     |
| Health Minister   | Ibrahim Mohamed Allaoui          |
| Minister of Islamic Affairs                                 | Ahmed Soilihi                    |

## Mozambique

### Former Renamo Member Speaks of 'Mass Desertions'

MB1701152692 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Excerpt] Over the past few days, there have been mass desertions of armed elements from the ranks of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo. The situation is due to empty promises, the goals for which the rebel group is fighting, famine, and ill-treatment within Renamo ranks. This was revealed to Radio Mozambique by Cazimiro Enoque Malate, a 31-year-old Mozambican born in Pande in Inhambane Province's Homoine District.

Malate was press ganged into Renamo ranks in 1988. He underwent training at the (Inhamunge) base. After training, Malate was transferred to Santa Ana base

situated between Massinga and Vilankulo Districts. He received an AKM weapon. He has since escaped from Renamo. [passage omitted]

### Swazi Prime Minister Confers With Chissano

MB1501064592 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jan 92

[Text] Swazi Prime Minister Obed Dlamini has described his visit to Mozambique which ended today as positive. The Swazi prime minister arrived in Maputo yesterday and was received by President Joaquim Chissano this morning.

Obed Dlamini told the media that he discussed with the Mozambican head of state the two countries' participation in the Preferential Trade Area and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. The Swazi prime minister said President Chissano's reaction on all issues discussed was positive.

On crime and smuggling, Obed Dlamini spoke of criminals who operate along the Mozambique-Swazi border, taking cars stolen in Swaziland to Mozambique. He said this activity have been on the increase of late and security forces are currently working toward putting an end to the situation.

### Renamo Leader Returns From Meeting With Mugabe

MB1301064292 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo  
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Jan 92

[Text] Afonso Macacho Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance, returned from Malawi on 11 January. [sentence as heard] In Malawi on 10 January, he met with Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe. The meeting dealt with the Mozambican conflict and the peace process.

### Interviewed on Talks

MB1401113892 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo  
in Portuguese 1510 GMT 13 Jan 92

[Interview with Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, by unidentified Voz da Renamo reporter in Gorongosa on 12 January—recorded]

[Text] [Dhlakama] We would like to brief you on what happened in Malawi. We had a meeting with Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe. The meeting was also attended by Malawian President Kamuzu Banda, as well as a number of ministers from Zimbabwe and Malawi.

On our side, the presidential delegation included Information Department head Zacarias Vicente Ululu, and Major General (Mateus Moiane), chief of military intelligence.

I can say without any hesitation that the meeting was positive. As is well known, this is the first time that the Zimbabwean and Renamo leaders have met.

As you are aware, Zimbabwe has deployed 25,000 troops inside Mozambique to fight Renamo. We discussed this issue. I believe Zimbabwe understood the need to achieve peace in Mozambique.

We began by asking President Mugabe why Zimbabwean troops had come to Mozambique. As was expected, Mugabe began by outlining the history of relations between his Zimbabwe African National Union and the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo. He spoke about the request made by late President Machel to deploy troops in Mozambique.

Mugabe began by explaining that Zimbabwe deployed its troops in Mozambique when Renamo began attacks on the oil pipeline along the Beira Corridor in 1984. We told him that he was wrong because Zimbabwe never asked Renamo to avoid attacking the pipeline.

We have been attacking the pipeline in the same way we attack other infrastructures used by the Frelimo government to which we are opposed. We were destroying or sabotaging the pipeline not in Zimbabwe, but inside Mozambique where combat vehicles, war materiel, and trains carried military logistics. So, we (?attacked them). All this was part of Renamo's military strategy to force the Frelimo regime to negotiate.

Accordingly, we told President Mugabe there was another reason which made him deploy troops in Mozambique. He tried to explain, and I was pleased when he seemed to have changed his reasoning. He even said that Samora Machel had requested him to deploy more troops in the fight against Renamo in central Mozambique, near the corridors. I believe this was early in 1985. President Mugabe even said that paratroop commandos and elite troops trained in Zimbabwe were sent in to halt Renamo's attacks on Frelimo.

It is also worth noting here that Mugabe, although I did not expect him to do so, said Samora Machel had told him that Frelimo soldiers and officers, who undertook training in the USSR, were not up to standards. They received training in conventional warfare and returned with different tactics which were not applicable to the Mozambican characteristics. It was for us a very important thing to hear from President Mugabe.

He spoke about this issue when I referred to the training of Frelimo troops in Nyanga, Zimbabwe. Mozambicans are until today receiving military training in Nyanga. We were astonished, however, when Mugabe, in his capacity as the Zimbabwean head of state, categorically denied this. He said there were no Mozambicans being trained in Zimbabwe. He confirmed, however, that in the past they received military training there, but at present there was not a single Mozambican soldier being trained in Nyanga.

So, I realized that the situation was a little uneasy because a head of state was denying something that is known worldwide.

Even today, I received a message from Manica Commander General Usufu which refers to the forcible conscription of youths by the Frelimo Army on the outskirts of Chimoio city. Young men aged between 15 and 17 are forcibly conscripted into the Frelimo Army daily. They are forced into military vehicles and taken to the border for training in Nyanga.

We told President Mugabe that the whole situation was embarrassing, and that we would like to see him doing something (?for) southern Africa, and that we wanted peace.

It was very interesting to hear President Mugabe say that he should not be seen as hindering the restoration of peace in Mozambique. As a matter of fact, he went as far as to assure us that he would not prevent elections in Mozambique.

We spoke of Zimbabwean troops that are now learning the Portuguese language, and wear Frelimo's military uniforms in Mozambique in order to deceive Mozambicans. He denied the accusation, saying Renamo was mistaken. He said all his troops were confined to the Beira and Limpopo corridors. Accordingly, he said the information was not true, and that he believed that Renamo was taking Mozambicans, who were born in Manica Province and who speak Ndaou and Chimanyaka languages, for Shonas.

I told President Mugabe: I am very sorry but permit me to say: My parents, my cousins, my brothers can easily tell who is a Shona and who is a Ndebele. Even if they try to speak Ndaou or Chimanyaka languages, there is a big difference between Mozambicans and Zimbabweans. There are behavioral, cultural, and social differences, even though the Zimbabweans do make an effort to speak Portuguese. I was somewhat harsh to President Mugabe, though I stressed that this is one of our worries. He said that this was a matter of information, and insisted that he saw no reason to prevent Mozambicans from holding elections in a calm atmosphere.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. President, after a detailed explanation of Mozambique's political and military situation, what was the Zimbabwean president's impression on receiving for the first time the Renamo president, considering the Zimbabwean Army has been fighting side-by-side with the Marxist Frelimo government against Renamo?

[Dhlakama] Let me say that from what I saw, President Mugabe undoubtedly tried to understand Renamo's viewpoints. He gave me the impression that he was concerned about what was taking place. As a matter of fact, he told us: Our military intervention has not been voluntary. He said Zimbabwean troops are in Mozambique because the Frelimo government made the request, but he noted that his troops were no longer



fighting Renamo in Mozambique. Mugabe said he supported the ongoing peace talks in Rome. He also said that it is his wish that Mozambicans, particularly Renamo and Frelimo, should continue with negotiations. He told me the war in Mozambique affected not only Mozambique, but his country and southern Africa as a whole. Accordingly, he said he is one of the people most interested in seeing the restoration of peace in Mozambique.

In other words, the impression I had of President Mugabe is that he is a man... [changes thought] I do not know because this is the first time we met. The picture I had of him was a very aggressive head of state. He gave me the impression that he wanted perhaps to be seen as a man of peace. That is the impression I had of him. It looks as if we are experiencing major changes. I do not think I am misreading the situation.

[Reporter] Mr. President, regarding the presence of Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique, what was the stand of President Robert Mugabe considering that Renamo is demanding Zimbabwean troops' total withdrawal from Mozambique before the signing of the cease-fire agreement?

[Dhlakama] Well, we spoke at length about this issue. I told President Mugabe that there is an agreement to confine Zimbabwean troops along the Beira and Limpopo corridors, and that Renamo was implementing this agreement. Of course, he confirmed this. There have been no attacks on the corridors. I then asked President Mugabe why were the Zimbabwean troops still in Mozambique.

I told him: President Mugabe, we are now speaking of Zimbabwean troops who are hiding, using silencers and wearing Frelimo uniforms. Once you withdraw your troops from Mozambique, all these accusations will cease.

Mugabe smiled. He looked at me, and said: Brother Dhlakama, the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops from Mozambique is not a problem, as far as I am concerned. He said it all depends on Renamo and the Frelimo Government. If the two brothers agree to discuss this issue in Rome, and if they can guarantee Zimbabwe that the two corridors will continue to operate, there would be no problem in withdrawing the Zimbabwean troops from Mozambique. That was the reply Mugabe gave me.

[Reporter] Mr. President, we would like to know whether the Zimbabwean president spoke of Zimbabwean interests in Mozambique?

[Dhlakama] Well, he kept telling us the same story, saying that Zimbabwe was only interested in the corridors. He spoke of the Beira port which he described as very big, and which has the capacity to handle a large volume of imports and exports.

The most interesting thing is that I pointed out to the Zimbabwean president that the corridors did not belong

to Zimbabwe, but were Mozambican infrastructures. Zimbabwe is one of Mozambique's neighboring countries. I gave him the example of the Ressano Garcia and the Maputo-Swaziland railroads, and various roads which link those countries.

Accordingly, I pointed out to him that Mozambique is a country with its own infrastructures, and that these cannot be regarded as part of Zimbabwe's sphere of influence though Zimbabwe uses them.

I told President Mugabe that he should not be mistaken about our decision to sign the accords confining Zimbabwean troops to the corridors. In fact the accords were based on Renamo proposals. We did not sign it because we were scared of the Zimbabwean troops. The latter had already entered Mozambique in 1984, whereas the accords were signed in December 1990. The Zimbabweans entered in large numbers in 1984, though in 1982 and 1983 they were already here, keeping a low profile. The large-scale intervention of Zimbabwean troops was designed to liquidate Renamo.

So, I told President Mugabe: Look, we signed the accords as a gesture of goodwill aimed at scaling down confrontations between Mozambicans and Zimbabweans. I added: Your troops are defending [words indistinct] and Chissano has no authority over the Zimbabweans. That means that we have two presidents in Mozambique. They are both commanders in chief whose orders are to attack Renamo. Our decision in signing the accords served to give legitimacy to Chissano. That is, to free Joaquim Chissano from his entangled position vis-a-vis President Mugabe.

I stressed to Mugabe that he should not deceive himself and think that Renamo regards the corridors as being part of Zimbabwe's sphere of influence. Renamo does not subscribe to the idea of selling out the country. Ours has been a gesture designed to scale down confrontation, and to let people concentrate on peace efforts within the framework of the Rome talks. Mugabe accepted my standpoint.

So, my meeting with President Mugabe in Malawi was very positive. President Banda also attended the meeting. We spoke of the corridors, the future of southern Africa, and the importance of Mozambique in the region. We stressed Renamo's concern over the establishment of peace based on justice, freedom, democracy, and all the guarantees that human rights will be upheld in Mozambique.

President Mugabe reiterated: Mr. Dhlakama, you may rest assured that my government's policy is not aimed at preventing the holding of elections in Mozambique. I got the impression that President Mugabe is backtracking a little because he has realized the consequences of this war. This war has also claimed the lives of young Zimbabwean soldiers, many helicopters and Dakotas have been brought down. Many Zimbabwean women have lost their husbands who have been killed here in Gorongosa, and in southern and northern Mozambique.



So, I feel that right now President Mugabe is reviewing his stance on Renamo and Mozambique.

### Swaziland

#### Prime Minister on 'Hush-Hush' Trip to Mozambique

MB1201102192 Mbabane THE TIMES OF  
SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 12 Jan 92 p 1, 2

[Report by Donny Nxumalo: "PM Flies Into Maputo"]

[Text] Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini yesterday flew to Mozambique in a hush-hush trip.

The PM [Prime Minister] bears a Royal message to be delivered to President Joachim Chissano. The meeting comes as President Mugabe and President Banda are also reported meeting in Harare with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader, Alphonso Dhlakama to discuss ending the current war in Mozambique.

The Prime Minister is accompanied by Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator George Mamba and the Principal Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Paul Shabangu.

Swaziland's ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Alphabet Nkambule told Times-SUNDAY late yesterday that the three men had safely arrived in Maputo.

"They are here. Their programme starts tomorrow. I do not know much about the trip myself, except that they told me they had brought a letter from the King, to President Joachim Chissano," Mr Nkambule said.

The trip also follows recent concern about border issues between the two countries.

At Lomahasha, the main gateway to Swaziland for Mozambicans coming here for shopping, and for a variety of traffic from Swaziland and South Africa, crime has become a very serious issue. Cattle rustlers, said to be men in military uniform, were recently reported to have driven a herd of cattle in Mozambique.

The owner of the cattle who later followed the trail of his cattle, said he later found all the cattle slaughtered inside Mozambique.

Though Swaziland and Mozambique have an extradition treaty, the formalities necessary before police action are too fraught with red tape.

Last week, the Swaziland Police announced that a police contingent would be sent to patrol Lomahasha, a dusty frontier township where black marketeers jostle for business with illegal money changers.

### Returns From Maputo

MB1301133992 Mbabane THE TIMES OF  
SWAZILAND in English 13 Jan 91 p 1

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "Prime Minister Back From Maputo Trip"]

[Text] Prime Minister [PM], Mr Obed Dlamini quietly returned home last night from Maputo, Mozambique where he delivered a confidential message to president Joachim Chissano.

Mr Dlamini said he did not know the contents of the message which he was sent by the King to deliver to president Chissano.

Addressing journalists at the Matsapha airport, Mr Dlamini said he had time to discuss matters of interest with President Chissano in his capacity as head of His Majesty's government.

He said the matters he discussed with President Chissano are that concerning the forthcoming Preferential Trade Area (PTA) and the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC).

He said special attention was focused on the forthcoming SADCC ministerial meeting that will be held this month in Maputo.

Mr Dlamini said he personally feels that the activities of both SADCC and PTA are the same.

He said he also asked the President on possible ventures whereby businessmen from both countries can help one another.

Mr Dlamini observed that at the moment co-operation in this field does not exist.

Asked if he held talks on the problems faced by Swazis in the Lubombo region, especially those in Lomahasha and surrounding areas, Mr Dlamini said he did not touch on those issues.

He said those are issues which are being attended to by security officials from the two countries. Mr Dlamini left the country quietly on Saturday [11 January] morning. His delegation included Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator George Mamba; Principal Secretary in the Prime Minister's office, Mr Paul Shabangu, and the PM's body guard Mr Richard Dlamini.

### Zambia

#### 'Thousands' of Zambians Told To Leave Zaire

E/1101070392 Nairobi KNA in English 1416 GMT  
10 Jan 92

[Text] Lusaka, 10 Jan (PANA/KNA)—Thousands of Zambians living in neighbouring Zaire have been told to

return home and look for jobs in their own country following measures by Zaire to repatriate her nationals to their respective native provinces.

Zambia's consul-general in Lubumbashi, Reverend Richard Nyendwa, told the ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in [an] interview from Lubumbashi that [the] Zairian authorities had taken a hardline stance on their nationals who have been directed to go back to their home villages and develop them in line with a resolution passed at the ongoing national conference of all the political parties in Kinshasa, the Zairian capital.

Rev. Nyendwa said the Kasai of Shaba Province have been told to return to Kasai Province where they come from.

It is understood that Shaba, the main producer of the country's copper and on the border with Zambia in the North, is invaded by foreign factions and measures are being taken to redress the situation.

"It is for this reason that we have also told our fellow Zambians to return home," he said. A majority of the Zambians living in Zaire are self-employed traders or tinsmiths.

## Burkina Faso

### Compaore Orders 4,000 Persons Rehabilitated

AB1101154092 Paris AFP in English 1802 GMT  
10 Jan 92

[Text] Ouagadougou, Jan 10 (AFP)—Burkinabe President Blaise Compaore on Friday [9 January] ordered the rehabilitation of more than 4,000 people punished for political or trade union activity since the August 1983 revolution.

The administrative rehabilitation order, a key demand of the opposition in Burkina Faso, affects civil servants, military personnel, students and public sector employees, officials said.

The beneficiaries should resume the jobs or the military rank and posts they held when they were dismissed, suspended, retired or transferred to work in a temporary people's development program (PPD) corps.

However, those who lost their jobs because they were convicted of offenses by people's revolutionary courts may only be reinstated if the verdict against them is revoked, officials added.

The coup d'etat of August 4, 1983, brought to power Captain Thomas Sankara, who was killed in a bloody coup by his former aide, Captain Compaore, in October 1987.

The government and opposition on Tuesday set up a joint committee to pave the way for a "national reconciliation forum".

## Cape Verde

### Prime Minister Announces Cabinet Reshuffle

LD1601031592 Lisbon RDP Comercial Radio Network  
in Portuguese 0100 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Report by correspondent Daniel dos Santos on cabinet reshuffle announced by Prime Minister Carlos Veiga on 15 January]

[Text] Outgoing are Luis Leite, minister of health and social advancement; Arnaldo Silva, secretary of state assistant to the prime minister; and Jose Manuel Pinto Monteiro, secretary of state for emigration and communities.

Incoming are (?Milo) Lopes as minister of culture and communication, and three secretaries of state: (?Ulpio) Napoleao Fernandes, at present still working in Portugal, for finance; Antonio Pascoal, for emigration and communities; and Claudio Veiga, for employment.

The 20-strong cabinet has also been profoundly reorganized.

## Ghana

### Rawlings, Libya's al-Bishari Discuss Lockerbie

AB1601113792 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation  
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, today received the Libyan foreign secretary, Mr. Ibrahim al-Bishari. They discussed Libya's alleged involvement in the Lockerbie plane disaster, the Liberian crisis, and bilateral issues. Tina Tehuda reports:

[Begin Tehuda recording] Libya's alleged involvement in the plane crash in Lockerbie, Scotland in 1988 came up recently after the Middle East conference in Madrid, Spain. This is what makes Libya believe that the issue is political. The Libyan foreign secretary, Mr. Ibrahim al-Bishari, said Libya is in favor of an international commission to conduct open investigation and broadcast live its proceedings. He said that will ensure fairness in the investigations, adding that the matter should be treated in its legality and not politically.

Mr. Ibrahim appealed to Ghana to help explain this view and said the extradition of Libyan nationals alleged to be involved is out of the question. He also talked about Libya's intention to strengthen ties with Ghana and implement agreements already signed under bilateral cooperation.

On the Liberian issue, Mr. Ibrahim said Libya is ready to assist Ghana in whatever way necessary to find a peaceful solution.

Talking to newsmen later, he explained that Libya still welcomes Ghanaians to the country in spite of the deportation provided that they necessarily carry documents.

In reply to Libya's request for Ghana's support, Chairman Rawlings expressed concern over all acts of terrorism and loss of lives, especially in the Lockerbie disaster. He was also in favor of an international body to deal with the issue in view of the conflicting reports by various investigation agencies the world over.

Chairman Rawlings said with the Liberian problem, a small committee needs to be set up [words indistinct] to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to examine the critical issue. He asked Libya to help in this direction by stopping the flow of arms to Charles Taylor.

The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah, was also present during Chairman Rawlings's [word indistinct] discussion with Mr. Ibrahim, which centered mainly on trade between the two countries.

Also present was the Libyan representative in Ghana, Dr. Fatimah al-Ghamid. [end recording]

## Liberia

### Ceremony Marks Caldwell Road's Reopening

AB1701104092 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] The main road leading through Caldwell has been reopened. The decision to reopen the road forms part of the Yamoussoukro peace accord which calls for the reopening of all roads, encampment, and disarmament of all former warring factions, and the holding of free and fair democratic elections in Liberia. Yesterday's ceremony came barely a week after the Monrovia-Kakata and Monrovia-Bomi highways had been reopened.

Speaking at the ceremony [words indistinct], the leader of the INPFL [Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia], Mr. Prince Johnson, said he was opening the road in the interest of peace and tranquility in the country. Mr. Johnson noted that the peace in Liberia depends on every Liberian, adding that to undermine each other will not resolve the Liberian conflict. The INPFL leader directed all unit commanders to remove all checkpoints and return to their encampment sites.

Also speaking was the deputy field commander of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], Brigadier Ronald Agbemasu. He hoped that the reopening of the roads throughout Liberia would allow the free movement of people and is not meant to carry out any subversive attitude against anybody.

### Ulimo Leader Says ECOMOG Favors Taylor

AB1401133092 Paris AFP in English 1314 GMT  
14 Jan 92

[Text] Freetown, Jan 14 (AFP)—The head of the armed United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (Ulimo), Raleigh Seekie, Tuesday accused West African peacekeeping troops of siding with rebel Charles Taylor, whose men hold most of Liberia.

Seekie told AFP here he had received reports from the Mano River Bridge border crossing that some 300 well-armed men of Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) were massing at the frontier with plans to move into Sierra Leone.

These reports have not been confirmed.

Seekie described as "a shame" the reopening over the weekend by the NPFL of the two main roads linking Monrovia with Kakata and Bomi Hills. These stretches of road are only some 64 kilometres (40 miles) long, leaving some 4,800 kilometres (3,000 miles) in Liberia "still closed to the public", he said.

Taylor was using the reopening of the roads as a "smoke screen" ahead of Wednesday's [15 January] deadline for

the encampment and disarmament of all warring factions in Liberia agreed two months ago under West African auspices, Seekie charged.

He accused a Nigerian-led West African peacekeeping force known as ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] of siding with Taylor "to delay the return to peace in Liberia."

The unfulfilled part of the agreement, reached in Ivory Coast, remains the withdrawal of NPFL fighters from Sierra Leone and the taking over of points of entry into Liberia by ECOMOG, Seekie said.

In a press statement Monday, Seekie said Ulimo was "renewing its vow to fight until every inch of Liberian territory is liberated from NPFL rebel occupation", but he gave no details of military plans.

The Liberian interim government of Amos Sawyer has a hold over little more than the capital Monrovia.

### New Interim Legislative Assembly Speaker Elected

AB1601122592 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Text] The Interim Legislative Assembly, the ILA, has a new speaker. He is Bong County representative Mr. Bismack Kuyon. Mr. Kuyon was elected yesterday during a special session of the assembly in Monrovia. The Bong County representative defeated Margibi County Representative David Menyongai by 13 to 11 votes.

Before his election yesterday, Mr. Kuyon served as deputy speaker and later as executive speaker of the ILA.

Also elected yesterday was Maryland County Representative James Giko as deputy speaker replacing Mr. Kuyon. Mr. Giko won his challenger, Johnson Gwaikolo of Nimba County, by 13 to 11 votes.

## Niger

### Saibou Receives Libya's al-Bishari 16 Jan

AB1601190592 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network  
in French 1200 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] General Ali Saibou, president of the Republic, granted an audience this morning to Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bishari, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation. Earlier, the Libyan official was received by Professor Andre Salifou, chairman of the High Council of the Republic.

Both audiences took place in the presence of Mohamed Bazoum, secretary of state for cooperation.



## Nigeria

### Lagos Ratifies African Economic Community Treaty

AB1401120092 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English  
1700 GMT 12 Jan 92

[Text] Nigeria has become the first African country to ratify the treaty for the establishment of an African economic community. The secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, made this known in Nairobi Kenya, over the weekend.

The treaty calls for the removal of tariffs and nontariffs and the movement of goods, services, and people across national boundaries through gradual policy decisions by the OAU member countries. The idea to set up the African Economic Community was first conceived in 1980 at the special OAU economic summit in Lagos. The draft treaty on its establishment was approved last June during the OAU summit in Abuja.

## Sierra Leone

### Minister Discusses Talks With ECOMOG, NPFL

AB1701142592 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 16 Jan 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The implementation of the Yamoussoukro peace accord in Liberia is a slow and tortuous process, it seems, especially for Sierra Leone, which is faced with its own rebellion and civil war, allegedly backed by forces of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL. Well, earlier this month Sierra Leone's deputy foreign minister, Dr. Augustine Stevens, met the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] deputy field commander and Charles Taylor's defense minister, Tom Woewiyu, in Monrovia. Dr. Stevens was seeking the implementation of the buffer zone along the Liberia-Sierra Leone border to withdraw the foreign troops from Sierra Leone, and speedy encampment and disarmament of the warring factions in Liberia. But Dr. Stevens is now back in Freetown. On the line, Josephine Hazely asked him if he had achieved what he wanted:

[Begin recording] [Stevens] Well, to the extent that we made the case that Yamoussoukro was not silent on the question of the buffer. In other words, it was not a question ignored. We made it clear that the document was nonnegotiable, and that our mandate was to enhance the ECOMOG command, to effect the accord as was presented to them.

[Hazely] But did the NPFL take any notice of your concern?

[Stevens] Well, yes; it had to. In a meeting drawn up for one and a half hours, indeed I will give it to them that they read our sternness and took note of our position.

[Hazely] And is it your belief that they will act on your worries?

[Stevens] We left the meeting satisfied that we have given enough evidence of incursions into Sierra Leone, even after Yamoussoukro IV, and that there was still a conflict, a conflict not of our making, and that Sierra Leone was only defending her territory as a sovereign state—a right which it has—disruptions to our political program which Charles Taylor and his men have caused, and loss of human lives and property, the investment of massive doses of resources, financial and manpower, to attend to this nuisance. [sentence as heard] And I am sure, I am very confident not to be conceited at all, but I am very confident that we left that message across and that ECOMOG itself has now an amplification of our position and that they really would have no excuse but to carry out the meaning of Yamoussoukro IV.

[Hazely] But the problem is not with ECOMOG, is it? It is with Mr. Charles Taylor and the NPFL. I mean, did you really come out of that meeting believing that they will stop, as you allege, invading Sierra Leone?

[Stevens] Well, it is also interesting to note that (?a certain number of) confessions were made—that NPFL was under pressure, convinced that this incursion must end, but that they have no control over their men. So that with all good intentions of Mr. Taylor—if he has anything to be called good—his men are not prepared to go with him. They are now trying to sever relations with Mr. Foday Sankoh, who had led them to believe that our political situation required reform, and Foday Sankoh was the only competent person to do so. And now they found out also, as we made it clear to them, that we have gone through all the democratic processes that one can imagine for a state like this. But for them, we would have concluded our general elections.

[Hazely] What was the atmosphere like at the January 4 meeting? Was it very tense? Was it angry?

[Stevens] Well, it started out to be tense. There were the usual apprehensions, and the like. They came in a very belligerent mood. They came to disarm us from any diplomatic position, but we stood our ground, and at the end of the day, we were invited by NPFL for further talks because they now concluded that there has been a fundamental misunderstanding of our political atmosphere, our political setting, our reform programs, and so we need to talk further. Well, we were encouraged by this. [end recording]

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